The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,485—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
— MALWA	2250	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th Oct.
L. PEKIN	3900	400	A. Symons	27th ,,
— POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	3rd Nov.
L. BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	10th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	A.W. Adamson	17th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under; THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	20th Oct.
SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	17th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued :— 1st Class. 2nd Class.

	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th September, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. Rs.	500 Including	I Class .. Rs.	520 Including
II do....	340 Wines.	II do.	350 Wines.
III do....	150 With food.	III do.	155 With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Wednesday	1st Nov. 1882.
CHRINA, on Friday	1st Dec. 1882.
MANILLA, on Friday	15th Dec. 1882.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday	1st Jan. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, Rs	95	Brighton Route Rs	80
,, ,, II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples, I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
,, ,, II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 13

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Oct. 11, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 4th November.

Sue nas, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only.

These steamers make the run to Marseilles in 20 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec. 1883.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.
HELIOS	A. Tercic	2,000	400	8th Feb.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143
To Port Said	220	255	131
To Suez	300	240	122
To Aden	170	130	66

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	2nd Nov.
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 10, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S.S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	To follow.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms.

Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival," including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 19th October, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th October, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on 15th October, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. SIMLA, 1,615 tons, on MONDAY, 16th October.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 13th October, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

IS a blend of the FINEST WHISKIES that Scotland produces.

Cash per doz. Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM Messrs. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash.....Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash..... 30
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SWISS MILK WITHOUT SUGAR.

ROMANSHORN MILK.

A PURE ALPINE MILK, condensed and concentrated without the addition of Saccharine or other matter at Romanshorn in Switzerland.

Cash per bottle 12 as. ; per dozen Rs. 8.

TREACHER & CO. (Limited),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS. CAPS. CARTRIDGES. CARTRIDGE CASES. CARTRIDGE LOADERS. GUNPOWDER. SHOT, ordinary and chilled WADS. HUNTING KNIVES. MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality ;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

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PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

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MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.

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The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
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The Indian Travellers' Guide
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Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona,

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AMBERG & COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED
ANGOSTURA BITTERS,
Re. 1-4 per bottle.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S
ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER,

UNSURPASSED for arresting Bleeding from the TEETH and GUMS and INCIPIENT DECAY, is a thorough cleaner of the Teeth, improving Foul Breath, and giving health to Gums and fragrance to the Mouth.

Per bottle As. 12.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS,

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT,

MANUFACTURED with utmost care, with perfectly pure water passed through a set of charcoal filters.

SODA-WATER, ÆRATED-WATER	Rs. 0 10 0	per doz.
LEMONADE	,, 0 12 0	,,
GINGERADE		
POTASH-WATER, TONIC-WATER	,, 0 11 0	,,
RASPBERRYADE	,, 1 4 0	,,
GINGER-ALE		

Bottles charged extra.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

VIN-VITÆ

OR
SPARKLING TONIC BEVERAGE.
(NON-ALCOHOLIC.)
PURE, WHOLESOME AND EXHILARATING.

COMPOSED chiefly of Hypophosphites which are Restorative to the Brain and Nerves. The Preparation is made quite natural, together with harmless Invigorating qualities, possessing none of the Perilous Properties that are inherent to all spirituous Wines and Liquors. It forms a most refreshing drink during the thirsty days of summer and a delicious beverage for all times and ages.

Prepared only by
B. S. MADON & CO.,
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IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.			CASH. Per doz. Quarts Rs.	a.
16	0	... Fine Old ...	...MARSALA... ... ... Sicily..	16	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.			
30	0	... Fine Old ...	..MADEIRA... direct from the Island...	30	0
		Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.			
33	0	... Superior Old ...	PORT ... Portugal...	33	0
		This, our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.			
26	0	... Fine Old ...	PORT ... Portugal...	26	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.			
18	0	... Fine ...	PORT ... Portugal...	18	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.			
		N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case of 2 dozen.			
21	8	... Fine Old ...	...CARLOWITZ... Hungarian...	21	8
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.			
17	0	.. Fine... ...	...CARLOWITZ... Hungarian...	17	0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine. *N.B.*—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.			

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WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHILDREN'S BLACK OR NAVY BLUE. JERSEY SUITS & COSTUMES.

From Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 15.

SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

HOAR & CO., THE OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

OFFICER'S "SERVICE" TRUNKS.

THE NEW REGULATION SIZE & PATTERN.
Size 30" by 15" by 12"
PRICE, Rs. 45.

WE are now prepared to supply the above ; they are made in the best and strongest quality only, and have slinging-irons attached to the straps. We guarantee them to stand the roughest usage. For TROOPSHIP or SERVICE use they cannot be equalled.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE PREMISES

FORMERLY IN THE OCCUPATION OF MR. J. PEARSE, BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, 23, RAMPART-ROW,

WILL BE OPENED
THIS DAY
AS A
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT,
AND WILL BE KNOWN AS
"THE CRITERION."

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, SUPPERS, ICES, TEA, COFFEE, ÆRATED WATERS, WINES, SPIRITS, CONFECTIONERY, etc., etc.

CELLULOID

WATERPROOF COLLARS, CUFFS, AND BOSOM-FRONTS,

COOL, COMFORTABLE AND LASTING

SHAPES..... The "Victor," "Novelty," "Ajax."
SIZES ..... 15½, 16, and 16½.
PRICES ..... Collars, Re. 1-4 each ; Cuffs, Rs. 2-8 per pair ; and Bosom-Fronts, Rs. 2-8 each.

AMERICAN

FOLDING ROCKING-CHAIRS,
LIGHT, FANCY, AND PORTABLE.

Rs. 4 each, or Rs. 20 per ½ dozen.

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes Street, Fort.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE R. S. R., THE H. S. R. AND THE S. N. S. RAILWAYS.)

NOTICE.

ON and from SUNDAY, the 15th October, 1882, the TIMES of the PASSENGER TRAINS between AJMERE and KHANDWA and of the LOCAL TRAINS between UJJAIN and KHANDWA will be ALTERED slightly. From that date the trains will run as follows :—

	Stations.	Up Trains. Passengers.	Mixed.	Local.	Passengers Fares. 1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class by mail.	3rd class by mixd	Inter. pr. mil.		Stations.	Down Trains. Passengers.	Mixed.	Local.
					From Ajmere.									
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.					R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.P.A	R.A.P	R.A.P	Rajputana-Malwa Railway.				
Holkar's Sindhia-Neemuch Ry.	Ajmere ..... d.	8-50	19-0	...						Holkar's Sindhia-Neemuch Ry.	Khandwa G.I.P. a.	10-2	16-55	...
	Neemuch ..... d.	21-35	8-10	...	14-0-0	7-0-0	...	1-9-0	1-3-0		,, R.M.R. d.	10-30	17-35	1-58
	Rutlam ..... d.	1-23	16-0	...	22-0-0	11-0-0	...	2-5-0	1-13-0		Mhow ..... a.	15-30	0-32	9-33
	Ujjain ..... d.	3-30	17-30	14-20	25-0-0	14-0-0	...	3-2-0	2-5-0		Mhow ..... d.	15-55	0-58	10-28
	Indore ..... a.	10-15	22-57	15-1	29-0-0	14-0-0	...	3-4-0	2-6-0		Indore ..... a.	16-37	1-50	11-24
	Indore ..... d.	10-30	23-19	15-36							Indore ..... d.	16-53	2-15	11-52
	Mhow ..... a.	11-12	0-12	15-32	30-4-0	14-9-0	...	3-6-3	2-8-6		Ujjain ..... a.	20-10	5-55	15-25
	Khandwa R.M.R. a.	11-40	0-42	17-6							Rutlam ..... d.	23-0	9-48	...
	,, G.I.P.R. d.	16-30	8-20	0-30	37-2-0	18-0-0	...	4-2-3	3-1-6		Neemuch ..... d.	5-50	18-48	...
		17-15	10-32	...	...	...	...	...	...		Ajmere ..... a.	18-10	7-10	...

By order,
J. O'CALLAGHAN,
Ajmere, dated 3rd October, 1882. Traffic Superintendent

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY

(Registered Trade Mark.)

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon ; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Cash. Rs.	
22	... Old Vatted Glenlivet ...
26	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
LETTS'S DIARY
FOR
1883,
OF
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES,
XMAS. AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
AT
COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
AND
POONA, EAST STREET.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

NOTICES.

SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads.—Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.

SALVATION TENT, Crawford Market.—Meetings daily at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

MAJOR TUCKER.
Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

WANTED, a leading native FITTER, salary Rs. 60 per month, also a good native fitter, salary Rs. 45 per month.

Apply to AGENT, NERBUDDA COAL and IRON COMPANY, Limited, Gadarwara, C. P.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT (EUROPEAN or EAST INDIAN) for the depot in Bombay. Salary Rs. 50 a month, with commission of one per cent. on English sales. Applications, stating age and previous employment, with copies of certificates, to be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARY, at the Depot, on or before the 25th instant.

Bombay, 11th October, 1882.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decauville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT.

GENTLEMEN desirous of contributing towards the expenses of the INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT are requested to SEND in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
W. M. TENNENT,
Bombay, 12th October, 1882. Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.
Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

SALE OF BUILDINGS AT MATHERAN.

UNDER instructions from Government, the Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan, invites TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the BUILDINGS with outhouses known as the Sanitarium at Matheran.

Particulars of sale can be ascertained on application during office hours at the Executive Engineer's office at Thana, where tenders must be delivered before noon on the 1st November, 1882.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

F. B. MACLARAN, C.E.
Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan.
Thana, 9th October, 1882.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Limited.

BONUS AND DIVIDEND TO 1881.

BONUS WARRANTS ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY TO *POLICY-HOLDERS* UNDER CURRENT AND LAPSED POLICIES, THE LATTER RECEIVING ON THE POSITIVE NOTES EXTANT. The Bonus on each Assurance amounts to Rs. 5-8 for Rs. 1,000 for each year in force. Dividend Warrants at 6 per cent. per annum are also ready for issue to Indian *Shareholders*.

All the interested who have not yet received their respective Warrants are requested to apply for same to A. B. ANTRAM, Esquire, Manager in India, 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1882. PELLY & Co., Agents.

GALVANIZED IRON
BATH TUBS.

STRONG and SERVICEABLE, with Swivel handles ; eminently adapted for Camp and District use.

30"	by 24"	by 12"	Rs.	10
36"	by 27"	by 14"	,,	12
42"	by 30"	by 15"	,,	15

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 2,000 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER to the Company's Specifications in square logs to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 400 tons per month commencing from 1st February, 1883.

The specification and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the storekeeper's office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper.

Rs. 10,000 will be required as security. One half to be deposited on signing the contract and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 21st September, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's offices, Elphinstone-circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December next, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity of the following material :—

1,000 superior quality iron wagon axles, weighing about 162 tons.

4,000 best Bessemer steel axles, weighing about 30,000 pieces of superior quality iron tyres, weighing about 817 tons.

And 160 new wagon tyres, 3ft. 1in. outside, weighing about 21 tons

The axles and pieces of tyres are lying at the Locomotive Depot, Parel.

And the new tyres at Byculla, where they can be seen on application.

Offers must

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HILL LINE OF TWIN SCREW STEEL STEAMERS.

THE new first class steamer NOTTING HILL, 4,000 Tons, tonnage 600 horse-power, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 23rd instant.

This magnificent steamer has unrivalled passenger accommodation and carries a doctor and a stewardess. She steams fast and is expected to make a very quick passage to Liverpool.

A first class table is provided, and wines, &c., are obtainable on board at moderate prices.

First-class passage to Liverpool Rs. 450. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE.—The SIXTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company at the rate of Rupees nine per share will be made to shareholders at the Company's Office, 1, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Shareholders are required to produce their Share Certificates at the time of application.

E. G. CABRAL,
Bombay, 13th October, 1882. Secretary.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, Limited. (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the LIQUIDATION of the said Company is about to CLOSE, and that the Company will be shortly DISSOLVED. All persons therefore having claims against the Company should send them to the Liquidators at their office, 1, Church-lane, on or before 15th November next, after which time no claims can be considered.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1882.

E. G. CABRAL,
Secretary.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation.)

THE LIQUIDATORS of the above Company hereby give notice, that there are eleven shares of the said Company representing shares of the former Companies, "The Frere Land and Reclamation Company," and "The Frere Land Company, Limited," which have not been taken up in exchange for the shares of the old companies. The holders of such shares are now called on to come forward and take up the same on or before the 15th November next, as the affairs of the Company will be thereafter wound up and final distribution made.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1882.

By order,
E. G. CABRAL,
Secretary.

THE WYNAAD GOLD-MINING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the WYNAAD GOLD-MINING COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the, No. 8, Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of October, 1882, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1.) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st July, 1882.
(2.) To confirm the appointment of Major Charles H. Strutt as Director of the Company in the place of Mr. H. R. Cormack, deceased, and of Mr. Tulockchund Manekchund in place of Mr. Reginald Gilbert, resigned, and to elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3.) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.
(4.) To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th instant to the 26th proximo, both days inclusive.

H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 12th October, 1882. Secretaries and Agents.

LIST of ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

ARTHUR ROBERT CAMPBELL, late Surgeon, Indian Medical Department.
MISS HANNAH DABELLO, late of Bombay, Native Christian.
MOOBARACK HOOSEIN KHAN SAHEB, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
PATRICK JOHN FRANCIS HENSLOWE, late Lieutenant Colonel, First Grenadiers, Bombay Native Infantry.
ANDREW ROBERT MARR, late of Delhi, in the N. W. Provinces.
MRS. THERESA SMITH, widow, late of Poona.
MRS. ANN MACPHERSON, late of Bombay, European Widow.
REV. SIMEON WILBERFORCE O'NEILL, late of Indore, Missionary of the Society of St. John, the Evangelist.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims intended to be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement, and after the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 13th October, 1882.

SALES BY AUCTION.

[illegible] & CO.,

[illegible] cases of
A deposit o[illegible]

AUCTION

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Reception, to H. H. the Thakore of Bhownuggur, Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy's Bungalow, Girgaum, 9 p. m.
Indian Contingent Entertainment Sub-Committee Meeting, Municipal Offices, 3 p. m. (Bombay time.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Euphrates (s), from Bushcrib; Poona (s), Trieste.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Ganges (s), for London; Timor (s), Coconada; Sherwanagar (s), Bankot; Chilka (s), Galle; Reciprocity, E. Point.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Ganges and Clan Mackay left the dock yesterday.

FAIR.—The annual Khoja fair will be opened at Upper Mahim to-morrow (Sunday), and will contin to be held daily, up to Friday, the 20th instant.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT.—We are requested to state that gentlemen desirous of contributing to the Indian Contingent Entertainment Fund should send their subscriptions to the National Bank of India.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Merwanjee Limjeebhoy, a sherbut shop-keeper, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of selling spirituous liquors without a license from the Collector of Bombay. He was fined Rs. 20.

THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGUR.—His Highness Saheb Sir Takhtsinjee, K.C.S.I., Thakore, of Bhownugur, paid a complimentary visit last evening to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., at his residence, "Byramjee Hall." His Highness was taken round the house, and admired the fine view of the city which it commands.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Annundee Appajee, a Hindoo female, while crossing the B. B. and C. I. Railway line at Colaba yesterday got jammed between some empty waggons that were being shunted on the sidings, and sustained fractures of the lower jaw and ribs. She is under treatment at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Mumoo Dhana was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of having in his possession a hammer and chisel reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he became possessed of the same. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

KHETWADY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 5,175, giving a daily average attendance of 172. The number newly admitted during the month was 1,185. Of the entire number 736 were Parsees, 1190 Hindus, 1,010 Mussulmans, 247 Christians, and 386 low castes.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGUR.—A concert of native music is to be given to-morrow afternoon at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, in honour of His Highness Bhownuggur. Mr. K. N. Kabrajee has issued a number of invitations for the occasion. The Durbar poet of Bhownuggur, Charanbhoy, is to give a recitation at the Framjee Institute on Wednesday.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Dhondoo Trimbukram, aged eighteen years. Deceased was a cooly. He was suddenly taken ill, and died soon after admission into hospital. Dr. Fearn, the house surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, was of opinion that death was caused by strangulation of the intestines, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT BYCULLA.—A thanksgiving service is to be celebrated at Christ Church, Byculla, to-morrow, both morning and evening, to return thanks for the abundant harvest both here and at home, and also for the success of our arms in Egypt and the restoration of peace. The church, as is usual on such occasions, is to be decorated, and the choir, which is one of the best in Bombay, having an able leader in Mr. Hebditch, will sing some appropriate hymns and anthems. The collections are to be divided between the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

THEFTS.—Nubbi Hussain was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two silver bracelets, valued at Rs. 6-4-0, the property of Elloo Narayen. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—Surujram Cassibhai was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a turban, valued at Rs. 9, the property of Jettaram Prannath. He was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and further to pay a fine of Rs. 30. The same prisoner was also convicted of the additional charge of theft of Rs. 2 in cash, belonging to Purbhoodas Sunker. He was further sentenced to one day's imprisonment and also to pay another fine of Rs. 30.

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.—At yesterday's meeting of the Council, held under the presidency of Sir Frank Souttar, the Council recommended the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 1,920, from surplus cash balance, to meet the amount of fees payable to members of the Council to the end of the current year. In the budget Rs. 15,000 only, that average of former years, was entered. The full amount of the grant, if members drew their fees for all meetings, would be Rs. 18,720. Mr. Chote remarked, as a reason for the excess over the average of former years, that Dr. Blaney, while he was a member of the Council, did not take his fee. Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy observed that members were now more regular in their attendance than before.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Kikabhoy Purbhoodass, Secretary to the Surat Prajahita Vardhaka Sabha, writes to us:—"Under the auspices of the Prajahita Vardhaka Sabha a series of lectures is being delivered, have to initiate the general public in the principles of local self-government, and to explain to them the liberal views and intentions of H. E. the Viceroy on the subject. The first lecture of the series was given on Oct. 12 at 6 p. m. before a largely crowded audience in the New Theatre, by Mr. Jeyvachram Keshuvram, late subeditor of *Gujrat Mitra*. It was ably delivered, and was very interesting and instructive. Mr. Nerbheram Mansukhram, a well known citizen of this place, was in the chair. Other lectures are to follow in regular succession. The next lecture is intended to enlighten Parsees, one of the most thrifty, populous parts of the city, by Mr. H. H. Dhruva, B. A., LL. B."

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Capt. W. B. Andrews, sailed yesterday for London with the European Mails and the following additional passengers :—

FOR LONDON.—Mrs. Nelson, child and infant. Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lushington and child.
FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. A. W. H. Anderson.
FOR ADEN.
Mr. Flenbury. Mr. Cumrooddin.
Manjee Nathoo. Sheik E. Doodin Hooseno.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
6-30 a. m.—Holy Communion (Plain.)
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a. m.—Matins.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 p. m.—Litany.
7-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 290, 255, and 296.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18.
Saint Luke, Evangelist.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7-30

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 15.
7-30 a. m.—(Bombay time) Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns, 195, 317 and 307.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 259, 198 and 2.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 15.
11-30 a. m.—Morning Prayer. Sermon Celebration. Thanksgiving for the success of our arms in Egypt and for the Harvest.
Morning—Hymns, Processional, 382. Anthem "In Jewry is God known."
Hymns, 383 and 365.
Hymns, Recessional, 391.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service and Sermon.
Hymns, Processional, 382. Anthem "Ye shall dwell in the land."
Hymns, 383 and 365.
Hymns, Recessional, 391.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATEEPOORA.
NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 15.
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday school.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 373, 243, and 27.
Offertories for church accounts.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at eleven o'clock on board the ship Forest King. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave Sassoon Dock at 10-15, Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a. m. precisely.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo American Drug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Egutpoora :—The total rainfall gauged here up to Monday evening, the 12th instant, was 162 inches. The rains may now be said to be over.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.
DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.
(13th October, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Degs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·97	84·0	NNW	11	0·00
Surat	·86	87·5	ENE	8	0·00
Bombay	·70	83·7	ESE	10	0·00
Ratnagherry	·84	80·4	SW fresh.	...	0·00
Karwar	·83	79·1	N Moderate	...	0·50
Mangalore ..	·89	80·4	SSE	2	1·65
Calicut	·86	77·6	W	6	2·78
Cochin	·87	76·1	ESE	0	0·00
Masulipatam.	·86	79·8	NW	4	2·46
Madras	·85	81·8	NW	12	1·32
Negapatam ..	·81	84·4	NW	2	0·15

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

KHAN MAHOMED HUBIBBHOY'S CHARITIES.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL *vs.* RAHMOOBHOY HUBIBBHOY AND ANOTHER.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, applied that the report of the Commissioner in this matter, dated the 11th August, 1882, might be confirmed. The learned counsel produced a certificate to show that no proceedings had been taken to set aside the report. The late Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy had left two and a half lakhs of rupees for the establishment of a school, of which the defendants Rahmoobhoy Hubibbhoy and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy are the trustees. Two of the trustees, Dr. Bhau Daji and Peer Mahomed Cassumbhoy, were dead ; and the Commissioner by his report appointed in their stead Meerali Dewraj and Currimbhoy Ibrahimbhoy as trustees. The learned counsel asked his Lordship to confirm the report.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the defendants to consent.

His Lordship confirmed the report as applied for.

THE LATE MR. A. H. WADIA'S WILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Mr. Farran, and Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the applicants ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, appeared for the caveator, for Meherbai, the widow, and the infant children.

Mr. Lang, in continuing his reply on behalf of the applicant Hormarjee, said it was a most improper thing for Mrs. Ardasir to have taken possession of the testator's papers. It might have had a very serious effect, and might have given Hormarjee a considerable amount of difficulty in proving his case. It was also a most improper proceeding on the part of the caveator to have advised Mrs. Ardasir to send for the papers at the Fort office. Again referring to the conversation Mr. Walker had with him, the caveator said Mr. Walker told him the instructions for the preparation of the testator's last will were entirely verbal. It was inconceivable that Mr. Walker could have made such a statement, for besides being a deliberate untruth, it would have been against the interests of his own client. Mr. Walker said it was impossible he could have left the caveator under such an impression. Pootlibai, in her *de bene esse* examination, said that Hormusjee Master came up behind the screen on the morning of the 9th May after the whole of the conversation about the will was over; and Mr. Navivahoo was forced to admit that this was a mistake. Dhunbai said he came up in the middle of the conversation. Here were two distinctly opposite accounts as to when Hormusjee Master came up, while he himself said—and there was nothing to show he was telling an untruth—that he went up just after Mrs. Ardasir had gone into the room. There could be no doubt that the relations between the testator and Mrs. Ardasir were anything but pleasant ; that she wanted to put her finger in his affairs ; that she was of an inquisitive turn of mind ; and that the testator was unwilling to disclose his testamentary dispositions to her. She unfortunately a bad temper, which was not denied.

The judge said that was borne out by the preliminary part of the advice the testator gave to his children some days before his death.

Mr. Lang said that Mrs. Ardasir's temper rendered it very improbable that the testator would disclose to her the important part of his testamentary dispositions. All of them were fighting, and no two of them were cordially agreeing. With reference to Eduljee Colabawalla's allowance, it was said that Hormarjee had charged him 5 per cent. with criminal misappropriation. Mr. Lang said that on this part of the case every single item of Hormarjee's statements had been corroborated by other evidence in the case.

Mr. Kirkpatrick read what Hormusjee Master had stated on this point.

The judge.—Better not interrupt at every part of the case.

Mr. Lang said that the important clause regarding the bequest of the Coorla shares was contained in the instructions handed to Mr. Walker, the family solicitor, on the 2nd May ; and he argued that the testator knew all the contents of the will, and that no discrepancies as to minor matters could upset the will.

The judge.—There is nothing enormously long in that document as far as I could see.

Mr. Lang said there were only two or three technical clauses. Referring to several of the class of cases in which wills were challenged, Mr. Lang said he found that it was only in a case where the death of the testator was contemplated that the will was upset. Here was a will executed in the presence of unimpeachable witnesses, and executed notwithstanding the attempts of the wife to prevent its execution. It was probable that the worry to which the testator was subjected by her hastened his death. Mr. Lang asked his Lordship, under all the circumstances, to confirm the will. His learned friend (Mr. Inverarity) through Mr. Kirkpatrick, was not justified in hinting of a fraud, saying it was not necessary to make the charge. This, said Mr. Lang, was an accusation of a most atrocious fraud, said to have been committed by Hormarjee on the 2nd May ; but there was not a tittle of evidence in support of it.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in a few words, expressed his hope that the Court would look to all the facts and authorities in deciding the matter, adding that he relied on the English cases in which it was held that the burden of proving a will lay on the party who most benefited by it. Mr. Kirkpatrick hoped that, even if his Lordship decided against his client, he would direct that their costs should be paid out of the estate.

His Lordship said he would take time to consider his judgment.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

A DISPUTE BETWEEN A MOTHER AND HER STEP-SON.

NAROTUMDAS CANDAS *vs.* NAVIVAHOO AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal by the first defendant from an order of Mr. Justice Bayley of the 14th August, 1882, whereby a writ of attachment was issued against her for contempt committed by her in disobeying a previous order requiring her to produce certain books. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent ; and the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little and Nicholson, for the respondent and first defendant.

The plaintiff is the eldest son of Candas Narondas by his first wife, since deceased ; and the defendant Navivahoo is his second wife. The plaintiff in the present suit sought to set aside a decree passed by Mr. Justice Bayley in August, 1871, and a certain order made in December, 1871, modifying the decree. Mr. Justice Bayley's decree was made in a suit filed by Navivahoo as guardian of the plaintiff, who was then an infant, and her other infant sons, Premchund Roychund and Ardasir Bomonjee Kaka, the trustees of a trust deed executed by Candas Narondas. The said decree directed a sum of Rs. 600 per month to be paid to her for the maintenance and education of the infants, which sum was in 1874 reduced to Rs. 500 per month. The plaintiff in the present suit sought to set aside the decree and to prevent Navivahoo and the trustees the amounts paid to her from time to time, on the ground of an alleged collusion between her and the trustees, and on the ground that the decree for maintenance passed without any enquiry as to the necessity for such maintenance. It was contended that no proper enquiry was made, her husband was possessed of sufficient means to suport and educate the infants. The plaintiff also sought for an account from her of the application of the maintenance moneys. In July, 1881, the plaintiff obtained an order restraining the trustees from paying to Navivahoo the maintenance money. In January, 1882, she was ordered to produce for the plaintiff's inspection certain rough cash books, which, she said, were missing. She did not comply with the order, and in August, 1882, Mr. Justice Bayley made absolute an order with costs, directing a writ to issue for her commitment to prison for contempt of court. She now appealed from the order of commitment for the following among other reasons :—The judge had no jurisdiction to make the order ; he was in error in holding that any contempt had been committed ; he should have held that Navivahoo had produced all the books, papers, and documents in her possession, power, or control relating to the subject matter of the suit, &c.

Their Lordships, in giving judgment to-day, held that they could not go behind the order passed by the lower court, and the appeal was therefore dismissed, with costs.

ASSAULTING A PEON.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Webb, H. C. N. Phillips was charged with assaulting Govind Babajee, a peon of the *Bombay Gazette* office. Mr. Hormusjee (of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee) appeared for the prosecution.

The defendant, in reply to the Magistrate, admitted having struck the complainant who, he said, entered his room at the Colaba Hotel at one o'clock in the morning. When he opened his eyes and saw the man in the room he struck him, but would not have done so if he had been awake. He thought the man had come into the room with a bad intention, but as soon as he (defendant) came to his senses he found that the man had made a mistake. He was sorry he struck the complainant.

Mr. Hormusjee said that under other circumstances the defendant's explanation would have been accepted, but in this case the assault was very brutal, and he regretted very much that a man in the position of Mr. Phillips who had control of 300 men at a mill should have lost control over his temper. The complainant was carrying a letter to a gentleman who lived at the Colaba Hotel, at midnight on the 4th Oct. He went on the first floor where he thought the gentleman was, tapped at the door and asked if the saheb was in. Having received no response he came down. He saw Mr. Philips standing at his door. Without asking the man what brought him there defendant snatched the letter from his hand, caught hold of him by the neck, threw him down and belaboured him. This was not an ordinary assault case ; the man was seriously beaten and blood was drawn, and if he (Mr. Hormusjee) had applied for the summons he would have asked for one for grievous hurt. He had witnesses to show that the man was completely stunned.

Complainant, in reply to the magistrate, said defendant with clenched fist struck him three blows on his face. Defendant struck him when he was down. He did not enter complainant's room.

The magistrate asked the defendant if he admitted striking complainant when he was down.

Defendant said he did not remember, as he was half asleep at the time.

The magistrate said the assault was a brutal and aggravated one. Defendant was fined rupees fifteen of which Rs. 5 were given to the complainant as compensation.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 10th instant.

DESPATCH OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

Read Government Resolution, No. 6018, dated 2nd October, containing the acknowledgment by the Government of India of the Resolution of the Government of Bombay recording their thanks and the work done in connection with the despatch of the Indian Division to Egypt. The Governor-General in Council cordially thanks the Government of Bombay for their cordial co-operation in this matter, and endorses the approbation expressed by the Bombay Government of the services of the authorities and individual officers named in their Resolution. Resolution.—To be communicated to the heads of departments to whom the Resolution of the Bombay Government referred to was sent.

THE CASE OF THE NOTTING HILL.

Read Government Resolution, No. 3053, dated 5th October, communicating a letter from the Health Officer reporting that on the arrival of the Notting Hill on the 3rd instant, he had boarded her, and had ascertained that no small-pox or other disease had occurred on board since she had called at Aden on the 24th September ; that before reaching that port there had been two cases, but that they were carefully segregated, and were convalescent on arrival at Aden, and were landed. The Health Officer made further reports that the vessel being healthy in every respect, he gave her pratique immediately, and that the Water Police have been directed to fumigate the vessel after the mulers and drivers have been landed. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Resumed consideration of Government Resolution, No. 400, dated 22nd August, intimating that the Government of India do not purpose taking any further action in connection with the proposal for a Government guarantee of certain debentures of the Trust. Read minutes of Trustees on the subject. Resolution.—A letter should be drafted by the Secretary pointing out to continue a charge of interest on the original debt of the Trust at 4 per cent. after June next, instead of then increasing it to 4½ per cent. as provided for in the Port Trust Act. This should be circulated for the approval of the Trustees.

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Read Government Resolution, No. 6434, dated 16th September, inquiring whether the Trustees have any objection to relieve the Customs Department of the work of keeping the gates at Carnac, Nicol, and Musjid bunders, thus enabling Government to save the services of nine gate keepers, aggregating Rs. 4,000 per annum. Read report by the Traffic Manager, dated 27th September. Read minutes of members of Bunders Committee. Resolution.—The legal difficulty in the Trustees to examine Customs documents under section 85 of the Customs Act should be ascertained, and the Traffic Manager should be asked to report what additional staff he would require to make the necessary examination at the four gates mentioned in the Collector of Customs minute of 7th October.

THE CHOWPATTY-BUNDER.

Read report by the Traffic Manager, dated 6th June, on the Trustees' property at Chowpatty. Submitted statement showing that the revenue derived from the bunder at Chowpatty for 1881-82 was Rs. 4,640. Read minutes by Traffic Manager, dated 9th June. Read petition from the merchants at Chowpatty praying that the bunder be not closed. Read minutes of members of Bunders Committee. Resolution.—The papers should in the first instance be sent to Mr. Ollivant and then circulated to the Trustees.

SILT IN THE HARBOUR.

Read letter from the Director of the Indian Marine, dated 25th September, addressed to the Port Officer, requesting that he will cause the ground in the vicinity of Government Moorings Nos. 1, 7, and 8 to a radius of 200 feet to be dredged, on account of silting that has been going on in that part of the harbour. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee. The Chairman recommends that it should be left to the Director of Marine to the effect that it was arranged that the flag-ships moorings should be moved to a position about 600 to the southward and westward of where they now are and where there is sufficient depth of water, also suggesting that the other two moorings be moved as indicated in the Port Officer's letter of 28th September. Resolution.—A reply should be sent as suggested by the Chairman.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Government Resolution, No. 468, dated 2nd October, sanctioning the rate proposed by Trustees for moving gunpowder, &c., at Sewree Magazine. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 5th October, agreeing to continue for the current year thereto at Rs. 1,000 on the Municipal tax payable by the Trustees in consideration of their keeping in repair certain roads not yet made over to the Municipality.—Statement showing the amount of toll on carts collected by the Traffic Department at Mahim and Sion causeway from 4th September to 1st October to have been Rs. 1,674.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 8th Oct., 1882.	For week ending 8th Oct., 1881.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	22	16
,, ,, out of ,, ...	23	22
,, transported ...	11	8
,, attended to ...	0	1

VESSELS USING THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 6th Oct., 1882.	For week ending 6th Oct., 1881.
ssels entered ...	5	11
,, left ...	5	7
,, remaining in dock ...	10	10

KNIGHT'S TOUR.

W	O	L	S	E	L	E	Y	
E	E	T	W	R	E	M	A	
U	O	T	N	O	N	O	V	
G	R	L	E	U	A	R	Y	
O	F	R	E	D	G	E	E	
H	E	R	E	K	S	P	E	
O	H	E	B	C	P	R	L	
R	T	E	T	B	E	A	T	

Tenax.

BENEATH THE DIGNITY OF ARGUMENT.

THERE should no more be a separate army for Bombay than for the North-West Provinces. The question is beneath the dignity of argument. It has been utterly disposed off a hundred times, and there is no rag of excuse for the existing system left to be torn up smaller. It is deeply discreditable to the Government of India, in England, that the system can still be spoken of as existing. Then the local independence of Bombay and Madras, as asserted in their maintenance of a separate correspondence with the Secretary of State, is another system of unmitigated folly. Merely to say, in more conventional language, that it is a system hardly in keeping with the conditions of modern India, or to condemn it in any such flaccid phrase would be to get our criticisms of the whole subject out of drawing, so to speak. Many things going on in Indian Government may be fitly found fault with in gentle, measured terms, but some old world customs, absurdly preserved to the present day, ought to be reviled with decision and disgust ; and the maintenance of a separate correspondence with the Secretary of State by Bombay and Madras is one of these.

But once get the three armies healthily unified, and once organize the various administrative divisions of the Empire on a uniform system, so that the relations of Bombay or the Punjab, of Bengal and Madras, with the Supreme Government should necessarily be just the same, and then it might be a very good thing to encourage a larger measure of provincial independence that is usual at present. The Governor-General in Council cannot by any means be trusted to know always what is good for Tinnevelly and Tipperah, for Guzerat and Orissa, better than the local authorities with attention concentrated on those places. One of the abuses of modern Indian administration is that too much is referred up to Simla. The provinces ought to work with a very much larger measure of practical home rule than they are used to as yet. Local Governors should be responsible for results rather than for methods, as regards all matters in which it is possible to leave them unfettered. And it may be freely recognized, coming back to the immediate question at hand, that the application of such a doctrince as the Supreme Government is now seeking to enforce is just one of those matters in which local authorities might, *on a uniformly healthy system of local government in India*, fairly claim the right to be a little obstructive if they chose. But up to the present time the healthy system we contemplate has not been introduced, and it is a little too much for Bombay to claim already, perhaps, rights which might excusably be arrogated by a Provincial Government reconstituted on a wholly different model from that actually in operation.—*Pioneer.*

A DARING BURGLARY.

A SINGULAR case came before the Punjab Chief Court the other day, in which a Kansama of the Murri Club was prosecuted by a lady, the wife of a military officer, under circumstances thus described by the Lahore paper :—

The lady, it appears, was living in a house by herself ; when on night, she was startled in bed by feeling a man's hand tightly grasping her throat. She endeavoured to struggle ; but the man said to her, in Hindustani, that if she screamed he would cut her throat, and at the same time she felt a large knife applied to her skin. He then demanded to know what money and valuables she had ; and she promised to give him everything if he would release her. With great presence of mind, also, she stretched out her hand and pinched her baby, who was lying on the same bed till the child began to cry. The man then let go his hold, and requested the lady to give the child some food. The lady thereupon pleaded that, without a light, she could not see where the child's milk was kept ; and the man then walked across to where the lamp was kept, and struck alight. In doing this, he gave the lady an opportunity of examining his features. He noticed that she was doing this, and turning his full face, he held up the lamp and asked her to have a good look at him, so that she might recognise him again. After a little parleying, he demanded the keys, and made the lady walk before him to the cup-board in which she had her money which—only a few rupees—he took. He then asked for some brandy ; and having swallowed some neat, he walked back into the bedroom and then asked for her jewels. The lady showed him what she had ; and while he was carefully examining them, she turned to her baby and made the child cry most vociferously. Meanwhile, the man kept tossing about the jewels, none of which seemed to suit his fancy ; and he then asked if she had no rings. She pretended to be too busily engaged with her child to hear what he said ; but when he repeated his question, she showed him those she had on her finger, and he remarked—"Oh, no, I cannot take your wedding rings !" He then bade her put her child to sleep, and walked himself to the further end of the room, from where he kept making strange remarks to her about various matters, enquiring when her husband would be up at Marri, and why she did not keep the ayah in her house at night, &c., &c. Suddenly, as if seized with strange alarm, the man turned round and bolted into the bath-room and sprang out of the window ; which the lady discovered was open. She then searched for the knife she heard fall to the ground before the man let go his hold her throat, but it was nowhere to be found ; and she also discovered that he had gone off without taking any of her jewels. She immediately wrote to the police ; but, for nearly a month no clue could be found of the audacious culprit, who had threatened her life and robbed her. At last, one evening, her husband having meanwhile joined her. She saw—while she was on a force ride in her jhampan—a man on the road dressed in Club livery, who she felt sure was the person who had paid her the nocturnal visit ; but the man hung down his head and shrunk off. A few days afterwards, she met him again, and this time face to face ; and she was now perfectly satisfied that he was the real thief. The man was thereupon arrested ; and it then transpired that he had been previously convicted of a somewhat similar offence, a few years before for which he had been imprisoned for two years. He was, accordingly, committed by the Sessions ; and Colonel Hall the Sessions Judge, and the native Assessors—being satisfied that the lady's indentification was complete—convicted him under Section 458 Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner appealed to the Chief Court, but the Judges saw no reason to mistrust the lady's indentification, as she had ample opportunity of recognising the features of her assailant ; and they accordingly upheld the conviction and sentence.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

THE first and principal business of the Conference was the revision of the Rules for the interchange of rolling stock passed in 1879. Two important points in connection with this subject were discussed and settled, *viz*:—

(1) The case of a Railway Company being denuded of wagons in exceptional periods, such as famine or war.

(2) The case of a forwarding Railway despatching stock over another Railway when the latter's is not fully employed.

With regard to (1), a high penal charge was fixed when the stock of a despatching Railway was not equalised by that of the receiving ; and (2)—it having hitherto been the practice for the unemployed Railway to offer the forwarding Railway wagons for back loads—a step which has invariably resulted in a gread amount of "empty running"—it was now determined to temporarily reduce the mileage charges on foreign stock or wagons, instead of tendering these vehicles in exchange.

The revised rule has the effect of a rebate of two rupees per mile, on each foreign wagon on any company's line, in excess of two hundred and ten. It is further arranged that additional time free of demurrage will be granted, with a view to permitting receiving Railways to get return loads and thus minimise empty haulage.

A simplification of the railway goods tariff having been deemed advisable, Mr. Arthur Saunders, the delegate of the Madras Railway, proposed that the classification list of goods be reduced by adopting as nearly as practicable the "commodity statement" adopted by Government for statistical purposes, and which now accompanies every revenue account issued half yearly, and in which the principal articles of *produce* appear under, "main heads," while other articles are shown as sub-heads under the above. Mr. Lightfoot, the delegate of the Scinde, Punjab and Dehli Railway Company, proposed that the matter, being one of a difficult nature, should be relegated to a committee of traffic officers for consideration, upon the basis that the list rates issued to the public be simplified and all conditions proposed by Railways connecting with those having steep or varying carrying-capacities of vehicles, be settled by those Railways themselves. These propositions were not seconded, and were not put to the meeting. Mr. Urban Broughton, the delegate of the East Indian Railway Company, proposed that while the Conference considered that a simplification of the classification and of the conditions were desirable, it was not prepared to discuss the question in detail, and suggested that the matter be referred to a committee of traffic officers, whose duty it will be to recommend such simplification as can be effected more securely, and with the interests of the public and the several Railways. Major Conway-Gordon seconded this proposal, which was carried *nem. con.*

The Conference agreed to pass a short Arbitration Act on the same basis as the "Railway Companies' Arbitration Act 1859" (22 and 23 Vic. cap 59), with a view to the establishment of a court of arbitration through which the rules of this Conference and agreements between the several railways may be enforced.

It seems that the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway is the only guaranteed line in India which has a different denomination for passengers of different classes ; and now as a matter of convenience for through-booking, it will be invited to assimilate its upper and lower passenger classes and higher, middle, and lower goods classes, to those in use on other Indian broad gauge lines.

Major Conway-Gordon and Mr. Arthur Saunders proposed that a Railway clearing house be established, considering that the period when this could be effected with advantage had arrived.

The rest of the delegates were against the proposal, and it was lost.

The following questions in regard to the transport of troops, brought forward by the military members, were discussed :—

(1) Regarding the introduction of a system of payment by seats, instead of by vehicles for troop extra trains.

(2) Regarding the adoption of revised Railway warrants in simplification of the existing forms, and in view to facilitate the through booking of troop trains on all lines of Railway of India, it was proposed that subject to the condition that the scale of accommodation and payment and other arrangements as they now exist, may be exist from time to time on the several Railways being made known to all concerned, these details need not be entered upon the requisition, and the following conditions for troop extra trains be accepted :—

1st.—That the requisition form D shall be altered so as to be merely an indent for a specified number of seats of each class, &c., and a specified quantity of luggage, &c., with a certificate at the foot that these have been provided.

2nd.—That only one warrant be delivered at the despatching station by the military authorities from starting-point to destination.

3rd.—That each Railway shall be responsible for advising the Railway to which they will hand the troops over. The several Railways will thus arrange the through journey.

4th.—Each Railway to be required to provide its own passenger carriages and brake vans at the junction stations or the nearest restcamp to the junction ; baggage waggons, horse-boxes and carriages to accompany, being allowed to run through to destination. But the Railways to be at liberty to arrange amongst themselves for carriages also to run through.

5th.—Each Railway to collect its own charges.

6th.—If in consequence of the halts required by the military authorities, demurrage accrues under the usual rules in force between Railways from time to time upon any vehicles that are run through upon troop extra trains, the military authorities to pay all such demurrage to the Railway that has incurred it.—Carried *nem. con.*

It was agreed that the military authorities be requested to prepare a revised form of requisition, form D, containing only the information that they require under the above Resolution, and that this be circulated to the Railways concerned for approval, and that at the same time a revised form C. for booking by ordinary train be prepared and circulated to the Railways concerned for approval.

The following which brought the Conference to a close, was the case of interest to Railway employés :—

The President admitted the following Minute on the subject of Retirement Funds to be recorded on the proceedings of the Conference.

That in the opinion of the delegates to this Conference the establishment of satisfactory Retirement Funds for the staff employed on Indian Railways is most desirable, and would be an economical measure, while it would increase the stability and attractiveness of the Indian Railway service. The practice of all the great Railway Companies in England is in favour of making such a provision, and shows that advantage to employers and employed is secured thereby.

The President, Colonel Stanton, remarked that the suoject of the Minute had his entire support. That in his opinion any sums contributed by Railway Companies to Provident Funds were fully returned to them by the increased efficiency due to a well-cared for and contented staff. He considered that any sum contributed by a Railway Company to a Provident Fund might well be charged against the working expenses of the Railway as an increase to the salaries paid, the sum, however, not being at the disposal of the staff during the continuance of service.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BENGAL.

NEW HOSPITALS.—The hospital at Darjiling is to be called The Eden Sanitarium as a memorial of our late Lieutenant Governor, by whom the establishment of the institution on a satisfactory footing of chiefly due. The ceremony of opening the institution will be performed by the Lieutenant Governor on the 26th instant, but the building will not be ready for occupation till the beginning of the next year. The nursing arrangement are to be undertaken by the Lady Canning Nursing Institution of Calcutta.—The New Hospital at Simla is to be called The Ripon Hospital, and the foundation stone will be laid by the Viceroy on the 20th instant. The new building is to be erected on the site of the old Government Press, and a good deal of money is already in hand, though it is to be hoped that more will yet be forthcoming ; so that although the inaugural ceremony is to be performed, it is not yet quite settled on what scale the future hospital is to be constructed. However, there is no doubt now that it will be constructed, and probably it will be organized on a satisfactory scale. The present Charitable Dispensary, which does duty as a hospital, contains no accomodation for Europeans, and this want will be supplied in the new building.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM.—The total number of visitors to the Government Central Museum in the month of September was 25,564, averaging exclusive of Sundays to 906 daily. Of this number, there were 13,373 men and boys, and 10,191 women and girls. Among the visitors there 5,579 persons who were capable of signing their names ; the highest number being 2,445, whose signatures were made in English, and the lowest 2 in Chinese. The following donations were received during the month :—H. R. P. Carter, Esq., beetle 1 ; George Duncan, Esq., white ants nest from a tree 1 ; J. F. Gell, Esq., larva cases of oaddis flies, 8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 13.

THE departure of the outgoing and the arrival of the incoming mail has engaged so much attention to-day that very little in the shape of actual business has been done.

The Bank of England return for the week shows a further reduction of 2 per cent. in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities. This, however, must arise mainly from the withdrawals of bullion, as there has been a large decrease in discounts during the week. In the meantime rates of discount in the open market remain unaltered, and as money must now be coming back from the provinces after the harvest, the probability is that we shall see lower rates of discount notwithstanding the withdrawals which must necessarily ensue to pay for American supplies.

In the stock market quotations, as usually supplied by Reuter, the only alteration of any kind is an advance of ¼ in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper.

Produce markets are unchanged, with the one exception of Linseed, in which an advance of 3d. to 6d. per quarter is quoted in Calcutta sorts.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats. Prices are apparently unchanged, and private advices seem to call the market really quieter. In New York ready Mid. Uplands are 1-16 cent higher at 11⅛, but March shipment is called one point lower at 11·17 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1882.	1881	1880.
Thursday's receipts.....	28,000	26,000	34,000
Six days' do.	161,000	154,000	171,000
Total since 1st September.....	634,000	745,000	860,000

The figures are now gaining slightly on last year, but if we are to have a yield equal to the crop of 1879-80, it is quite evident that we must have a very material increase in the scale of receipts at no distant date, as the totals now show a decrease of 225,000 bales.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened this morning at yesterday's closing rates. Calcutta accounts, however, coming under an easier feeling at once set in and for mercantile bills a decline of 1-32d. was established without bringing out any important amount of paper.

As regards the future, mail day is not perhaps a very good day on which to draw inferences, but sufficient has transpired regarding the sterling loan taken up three days ago, to show that not only will it prove no source of strength to the value of the rupee, but that the motive power behind it, when rightly read, is indicative of further weakness. At 1s. 7⅞d. we do not think that Council drafts have yet reached their legitimate level ; on the contrary, so far as we can see, Bar Silver at 51⅛d. per oz. —which is practically the ruling price now—means close on 1s. 7 11-16d. allowing for all loss of interest. It now remains to be seen whether the manipulators on behalf of Government will enter into competition with silver by further reducing their minimum or endeavour to hold their own by financing over the remaining six weeks or two months of the slack season. If the latter plan be adopted there is a chance that something approaching the present level may be maintained, but if, disgusted by recent experience, Government adopt the old plan of meeting the market on the basis of silver, the previous competition between the metal and Council drafts will be revived, and it is difficult to see where the end may be. In any case the situation as it at present stands gives little hope of even a moderately high level of exchange during the coming season. We shall no doubt hear a great deal from some quarters about the large crop to be financed and all that sort of thing, but it is no use blinking the fact that short of adventitious aids to strength the exchangeable value of the rupee is not 1s. 8d. For some months past we have steadily adhered to this view, and we now repeat, what we said three months ago, that any temporary firmness obtained by the manipulation of the Government minimum for Council drafts can only result in a proportionately, if not even a disproportionately, lower level during the busy season. A level of 1s. 7¾d. obtained for 17 lakhs to-day may mean the difference between 1s. 8d., and 1s. 8¼d. on 50 lakhs later on.

For ready bills closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 7 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 7¾d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
,,	,, ...1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
,,	,, ...2 12s.	,,

We quote demand drafts at ... 7 16 discount.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

... cases medicines other sorts, Bhica Cullianjee ... 50 cases soap, Cumarjee Ookeria ; 3 cases medicines, Cursondas Nenzee Mooljee ; 15 cases currant, ... ; 2 casks ink and 3 cases toys, D. H. ... cases medicines other sorts, Doosoo ... cases medicines, &c., C. Vadon and ... heads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

... bales papers, G. Shrikisendass ; 19 cases ... Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lombardy (s)—100 cases oilmanstores, Ewart Latham and Co.

Clan Macleod (s)—8 cases papers, A. Misasbeb Surufally ; 5 bales sarsaparilla roots, Cuma Ramjee ; 20 bales straw board-, J. Nunberg ; 25 drums turpentine, Ebrahimjee Sultanjee ; 12 bales papers, Jamasjee and Co ; 8 cases varnish and 50 cases matches, Essoofally Sumsoodin ; 2,411 casks hard spelter, Owen and Okell ; 50 bo ties quick silver Rattonjee Jewraj ; 4 cases medicines and 30 cases oilmanstores, Gulamally Jewanjee and Co ; 33 cases oilmanstores ; B manjee Sorabjee ; 5 cases eau de cologne, Juan S. Edmore and Co.

Cyclior (s)—10 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Ravenna (s)—1 case liquor, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Brindisi (s)—1 case liquor, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—19 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Birmania (s)—75 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Inflexible (s)—74 bales cotton, Chaprey Jewandass ; 97 bales cotton, Aldridge Saimon and Co ; 45 bales cotton, Oojumsee Vukhutchund ; 71 bales cotton, Kheraj Ludha ; 400 bales cotton, Wocrji Nagsee and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co ; 19 bales rags, Nussonji Damjee ; 6 cwts myrabooms 1.6 cwts castor seed and 85 cwts linseed, Gheila B arnia ; 171 bales cotton, Soondeidass Morarjee ; 224 cwts wheat, S. Sally Mahomed and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gocuidas Tocoosidass.

Dryburg Abbey (s)—100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Shamjee Damjee ; 800 cwts whe t, Laljee Ponsey and Co ; 8,000 cwts wh at Dowjee Bhanjee ; 925 cwts cotton s ed. Mooljee Jewraj ; 31 bales jute and 1 bale hemp, Chunda Ramjee ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

Naples (s)—70 bales cotton, Kheraj Ludha ; 100 cwts horns, Khan Mahamed Nensey ; 60 cwts horns, John Mahamed and Peerbh y ; 2 bales hides, Hunmtoonlo Datardina ; 9 bales hides, Esmail Peerdinan ; 72 cwts coir yarn, Treecamdass Lowjee ; 100 cwts horns, Baboobhoy Bhaka.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges (s)—1 case woollen choddor, David Sassoon and Co. ; 8 cases woollen handkerchief Jewarmull Dulsookral 5 cases woollen handkercheifs, Tarachund Glumshamdass.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Ganges (s)—11 boxes silver coins, (Rs. 77,876), Cursetjee Sorabjee.

FOR NEW YORK,

India (s)—1 bale woollen carpets, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Topaze (s)—363¼ cwts. linseed. Tyebjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Columbia (s).—12,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

India (s)—750 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers ; 800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Columbia (s)—100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

For Judgment.

123-81—Tobin and R—C. H Reynolds and others vs Dewji Chtoiira and others—Ardeslr and H.

For investigation under Sec. 408 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act. X of 1870 and in the matter of the Government and Hajee Hassun Haji e Abdoola Haj e Noor Mahomed and another—Payne and G.

In person—Hajee Hoosein Haiee Ayeb Petitioner.

In person—Parbatibai vs John M. R. O'S es.

209-82—In person—Bhai Luximon and another vs Fakir Allarak ia Allsha.

In person—Gunsaba vs Crustna Mankoji.

96-82—Memon Osman Sheriff vs Khatizab i and others.

In person—Mulvs Bab *alias* Premshai and another.

In person—Gulliaram Damother vs Mucoon Madhowjee and another.

In person—Luxmibai vs Jehangir Bezonjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

278-82—Crawford and B—C. Palmer and others vs Rustomjee Merwanjee —Tobin and R.

209-82—Tyabjee and D—Jairazbhoy Muccoonjee vs Dowjee Jadowjee and another—R. M. Sayani settled.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 11.

Garritt, Capt. Staff Corps, on leave, from Simla.

OCTOBER 12.

Phillips, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, on retirement, from Poona.

OCTOBER 13.

Montgomery, Lieut., Staff Corps, on duty, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 10.

Randell, Major, 20th Madras N. I., to join, to Madras.

OCTOBER 12.

O'Daunell, Lieut., 10th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, to Matheran.

Raper, Major, N. Staffordshire, on leave, to Kurrachee.

OCTOBER 13.

Smith, Capt., R. A., from leave, to Ellichpur.

Clarke, Lieut. Col., R. A., on leave to England.

Fraser, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Ward, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.

Garritt, Capt., Staff Corps, on leave to Bolaram.

McLean, Surg.-Major, on leave, to England.

Walton, Asst. Commissary Genl., on duty, to Gibraltar.

Deane, Lieut., Staff Corps, on duty, to Secundrabad.

Lushington, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Phillips, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, on retirement, to England.

Stewart, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, to Moomirabad.

Jenkins, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, on retirement, to England.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	775
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	870
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	6·5 nl
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	1·2
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	98

LAND COMPANIES.

Freere Land	7,500	150	150	100	8·
Massagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,625	2,925	Rs. 70	810
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 13	200

* For distribution.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	80	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	100	400	50	240
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 10	144
New issue	..	100	70	..	105
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	222 Rs	550xd
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	..	Rs. 30	775
Bhowanagar Mills	4,500	100	100	..	47
Bombay United	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	956
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	685
Coocria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	285
D. Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	0	340
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,150	500	all	Rs. 25	725xd
Gokuldas Tejpal S. Co....	1,000	500	400	20	..
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,105
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,025xd.
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	..	200
Ismail Mills Co., Ld.	800	50	50	40	..
Jewraj Bhadoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	1,065
Khandesh	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	590
Khatau Makanjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1165
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	2,325
Manekchand	600	1,000	500	Rs. 3	845xd
Manockjee Petitt's ...	2,000	1,000	800	0	1 35-8
Muzagon Spinning Co.	5,000	50	25	2	1·7
Morarjee Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1 3-8
National Spinning ...	500	1,000	1,000	35	2 5
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	1,000	..	..	9·0
Oriental Spinning Company	1,000	50	..	25	705
Prince of Wales Spinning Company ...	1,000	..	500	..	305
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,375xd
Standard Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	90	1,330
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
Southern India	500	500	125	.. 20	610
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs.30	750
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	950xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 90	1,200
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	10 p.ct.	400
Albert Press Co., Kurlachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,325
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	490
.....	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.c.	625
...eas Co....	600	500	all	Rs. 75	550
...Cotton Ginning Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	111
... Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,200
... G. Co..	500	300	all	30	193
...olic Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	120	1 340
.....	150	325	8,500	5 p.c.	6·5
.....	300	500	all	7 p.c.	5·0
.....	400	2,000	750	Rs. 7	360
.....	3,125	40	100	R. 30	41½
.....	2,400	12	125	Rs. 3	290
.....	800	.....	500	.. 00	310
.....	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,325
.....	0	0	500	24	40
.....	0	0	0	6	65

ELLIGENCE.

...s, Nacoda, sailed ... Captain Anderliast.

...n D. Jones, ...last.

...467 tons, ...alle in ...

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DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says :—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance ; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences ; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.

Surgeon-Major Crocker writes :—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." Charles Clark, Esq., M.B., Medical Department, Dacca, writes :—"The Spectacles you supplied me with are very good, and I have recommended them to several friends who have required similar glasses, and they have given every satisfaction."

CALENDAR.—OCTOBER, 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

.....	Oct. 20th, 4h. 45·8m. a.m.
.....	,, 26th, 7h. 21·9m. p.m.

Day.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Oct.							
Sat. 14	.....	5 55	5 37	0	18m	5	53m
				0	2a	5	54 a
Sun. 15	19th Sunday after Trinity.	5 56	5 36	0	48m	6	23m
				0	31 a	6	23 a
Mon. 16	.....	5 56	5 36	1	23m	6	56m
				1	4 a	6	57 a
Tu. 17	.....	5 56	5 35	1	59m	7	36m
				1	39 a	7	36 a
Wed 18	Eng. Mail expected.	5 57	5 35	2	42m	8	22m
				2	42 a	8	22 a
Thr. 19	.....	5 57	5 34	3	32m	9	20m
				3	22 a	9	20 a
Fri. 20	.....	5 57	5 33	4	35m	10	55m
				4	42 a	10	50 a
Sat. 21	.....	5 58	5 32	5	49m	0	29 a
				6	17 a		...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ERSKINE—October 9, at Ramsgate, the wife of Major C. M. Erskine, Poona Horse, of a daughter.

RYAN—October 13, at Lanowlie, the wife of W. P. Ryan, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

THOMSON—September 16, at Colombo, the Rev. Alexander Thomson, of the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society, Upper Assam.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1882.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER has written a letter to the *Times* to prove that "the stern exigence of necessity" requires that Arabi and the "ringleaders" in the recent movement should be shot or hanged. If the penalty of high treason be not inflicted without the chance of reprieve or pardon he says, "the future of Egypt will be rich in patriots, National parties, and Arabis." This truculent stuff is quite unworthy of Sir Samuel Baker. It is indeed almost revolting in a man who has grown rich on the princely salary given him by the grandson another "Arabi"—Mehemet Ali—to subdue the Equatorial Provinces for the behoof of the Egyptians on whom he pours out every epithet of contempt and aversion. They may constitute "an ignorant and fickle population," but one who prospered on their pay might have the decency to avoid reviling them in the hour of their abasement. Apart from this question of good taste and propriety the impolicy of the course he so intemperately urges is patent enough. Is it true that "if Arabi and the ringleaders of the late rebellion are tried by court-martial and punished, there will be no question of the authority of the Khedive, provided he is supported for at least 12 months by a sufficient British army of occupation ?" The Khedive more firmly re-established in the good-will of the population with the blood of Arabi on his head ! Had Tewfik taken his Minister of War prisoner, after beating down his "rebellion" with Egyptian troops, the penalty of failure in political movements of that nature might be enforced without much discredit. But it is not permitted to a ruler who had not a corporal's guard on his side when the army and the nation pronounced against him, to become the executioner of his more popular and more powerful adversary when the latter is struck down by a foreign ally. Had we not, with a complacence which it is not easy to justify, handed over Arabi to him, Tewfik could not gratify the vindictive feelings which are perhaps natural, but in no respect wise or creditable. What did the Bourbons gain by shooting Marshal Ney under circumstances not altogether dissimilar ? They made the Three Days of July certain. But the distinguished African explorer is not alone in this passionate cry for an unworthy vengeance. The *Times*' correspondent names eleven leaders for whose blood he calls :—"These are the three original colonels, Arabi, Ali Fehmi, and Abd-el-Al ; their later colleagues, Toulba and Roubi ; the leading and most hostile members of the Ministry ; Mahmoud Sami and Mahmoud Fehmi ; together with Abdullah Nedim and Hassan Moussa-el-Akad, and Sheikhs Esad and Eladrassi. The severest punishment of these men with lesser penalties inflicted on perhaps 100 more, will alone prevent the recurrence of similar disasters." These wholesale shootings, if they take place, will render the recurrence of worse disasters inevitable. What plunged the knife into General Kleber's heart, and put an end to even the hope of making the French domination in Egypt permanent ? An outrage on the popular sentiment from which General Bonaparte had shrunk. A certain Sheikh, eighty years old, had come to pay his respects to Bonaparte after the suppression of some revolt. He was received graciously, though it was reasonably suspected that he had been one of the chief instigators of the emeute. Kleber was indignant "at such weakness," and asked that the rebel should be arrested and shot. Bonaparte was of a different opinion. "The old man has failed," he reasoned ; "if he be shot some younger man who would lead a new revolt sabre in hand may arise. I prefer to have to fight an old man who fails !" Kleber turned his back on the Sultan Ghebir when he held forth like that. When he became Commander-in-Chief his first act was to arrest the old Sheikh. One of the latter's disciples stabled Kleber ; the impalement of the culprit did not bring back to life the one man upon whose capacity rested the last hope of the French in Egypt. Bonaparte's calculating clemency in that affair contained a moral the more noteworthy inasmuch as he had himself slaughtered villagers and others in dozens, and even on one occasion in thousands, simply to strike terror. He believed that by such means alone orientals could be induced to submit. At Acre he found that the hate and fury which his wholesale bloodspilling had baked up against him, were not to be overcome by his fiercest grenadiers. The fact is that the effect of shootings and massacres in inducing submission is much more transitory than is quite realised by those who from temperament or conviction habitually recommend them. What is permanent is the legacy of rancorous hatred which they invariably leave behind. We should fully realise this in dealing with the inconveniences which we have incurred by weakly surrendering the Egyptian leaders to Tewfik. They were our prisoners—prisoners of war—and we should have dealt with them ourselves. They might have been sent to one of the Mediterranean fortresses, or to Aden, and detained until things had settled down in Egypt. To permit the Khedive to try them is a blunder both in regard to his interests and to our own. A trial in such a case is an idle form which might well have been dispensed with. Of course technically the prisoners are liable to be shot. But what would the technical position of the Khedive himself have been had Arabi been successful ? The lawyers would not have had such difficulty in proving that in inviting a foreign army into the country without the authority or sanction of his sovereign the Sultan, he was himself guilty of "high treason." And as it would have been a cruel and an impolitic act to have handed him over to the public executioner for what was after all simply a submission to the force of circumstances, so it is now an offence against the general sense of right, and a stupid disregard of the promptings of enlightened self-interest to hang or shoot the vanquished leaders. Dead, they would be much more formidable as martyrs and saints, than, they can ever be living, as the incapable chiefs of an abortive revolution.

Whatever Lord Northbrook may say about the policy of the British Government not being changed by the victories obtained by British arms, the logic of events has established a moral protectorate of Egypt of which we can not divest ourselves. This is not by any means to be regretted ; it is the one useful result of the war. But with many direct and indirect advantages accruing to Egypt and to England alike from this salutary and almost unlooked-for outcome of the recent complications there are moral responsibilities flowing from it which we must fully accept. We cannot allow the new order of things in that country to be discredited at its inception by the clumsy vengeance of the restored puppet. Of course, if it were shown that Arabi and the other leaders, military and political, were actually implicated in the massacres at Alexandria they would deserve any fate that might befall them. But Sir Samel Baker does not base his vehement pleading against any mercy being shown to them on any such ground. To do him justice he refuses to avail himself of a hypocritical assumption of a guilt which has never been proved, and is negatived by an inherent improbability which could be overborne only by very strong testimony indeed. Was it likely that with the combined fleets of England and France in the harbour, and in face of the manifest possibility that they might lay the whole town in ashes, the Minister of War would have been insane enough to organise the street riots of the 11th June in Alexandria ? What we know is that on his arrival in the town he took the most energetic measures to suppress the disturbances. And now it turns out that at a later period, when war was actually in progress, he sent troops to Tantah to stop the massacre of Christians there, and hanged a dozen of the ringleaders. This incident, mentioned by the *Standard* correspondent, shows that the rebel chief understood perfectly well his true policy, and was not the sort of man to indulge in massacre merely to gratify a feeling of fanaticism. Sir Samuel Baker, apparently recognising the fact that the massacres are not to be laid at the door of the Egyptian leaders, calls for their execution simply as a useful political measure, to deter "other Arabis" and avert other national movements. Public opinion in England and in India should pronounce decisively and with all needful energy against so unscrupulous and so mistaken a policy. A man in the position of the ex-Governor of the equatorial Provinces should, if he intervened at all in the present troubles, have used his influence to appease excited passions, and counselled moderation to those only too likely to give the rein to their resentment. Magnanimity is the noblest means gaining of our ends whether in Egypt or elsewhere.

THE idea of bestowing titles on the members of the local boards, proposed to be constituted in accordance with the scheme of the Government of India, is not one which is altogether free from objection. If it be found necessary to induce men to take an interest in their own concerns by promises of honorific distinctions, it might not unreasonably be argued that the demand for self-government is, to a great extent, imaginary. But as Lord Ripon has affirmed that his scheme is an educational one, there is no reason why successful pupils should not receive the honours usually awarded to merit in such cases. In suggesting, however, that the titles of Rao Bahadur and Khan Bahadur should be conferred on the members of local boards, the Government of India evidently were unaware of the circumstances under which these titles are awarded in the Bombay Presidency ; and the Bombay Government were perfectly justified in objecting to the unnecessary depreciation of these much-prized dignities. The practice in this Presidency is to confer the titles mentioned on officials as a recognition of a life-long service. It would obviously destroy their value if the inexperienced members of local boards were to receive at once the distinction which can only be earned in the Government service after long years, and the display of exceptional intelligence. It is true the Government of India have readily yielded to the opinions of the local Government in this matter, and are willing to approve of any title which may be more suitable to the usages of the Presidency. The Bombay Government have suggested the title of Azam a distinction once allowed to mamlatdars. This would, no doubt, be more appropriate, but, on the other hand, it might err in a different direction, for were the title too trumpery it would not prove the incentive which Lord Ripon intends it to be. This is a matter of greater importance that might be apparent at first sight. The value of the honours are part and parcel of the educational plan of the Government of India, and their character should not be decided without due deliberation.

WE publish in another place the important reply made by the Financial Secretary to Government to an inquiry by the Chamber of Commerce regarding the loans lately advertised, and about which there has been so much uncertainty. It appears that the loan of 2 millions sterling just raised at home will not affect the loan to be issued here in India next month. The sterling loan was, no doubt, issued to meet pressing requirements, but we are told that there are over 3 millions debentures falling due this year, and that about 1½ millions more will be required to pay for the purchase of the Madras Irrigation Company. It is a little singular that neither of these were mentioned in the Financial Statement or in Lord Hartington's Budget speech ; and we are unable to trace at the moment any loan falling due this year except the 5 per cent. loan which has already fallen due, and which was provided for from the Famine Insurance Fund. There is still therefore much to learn before the matter is made clear, but the important point is settled that the treasury wants of this country still remain unchanged. The Government deserve great credit for having thus promptly replied to the enquiry made by the Chamber.

WHILE Sir Samuel Baker is arguing that a little ex-post facto bloodshed would render the Khedive's re-established power secure, he unconsciously testifies to the utter groundlessness of the hope, by suggesting that the Egyptian should be carefully excluded from the new Egyptian army, which he recommends should be composed of foreign mercenaries only :—

Egypt requires a paternal Government, somewhat similar to that of India. The army should be disbanded excepting the black (or Soudané) troops. These should be placed under European officers, retaining those native officers below the rank of major. A few regiments of Arnaouts under British officers would form a Household Brigade ; a gendarmerie of Turks from Cyprus, under European officers, would complete the small army that Egypt will require. Such an amalgamation would insure the loyalty of the forces. The Egyptian troops who have lately been arrayed against us will be better employed in the cultivation of their fields.

WITH THE INDIAN CONTINGENT IN EGYPT.

THE INDIAN DIVISION AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, SEPT. 22.

THE capture of Zagazig was not the only feat of the troops under General Macpherson on the 13th ; it was to General Macpherson that Cairo, too surrendered itself (by telegraph) on the afternoon of that day. The cavalry which General Drury Lowe brought down to Cairo on Thursday evening were, of course, unaware of what had occurred, and their bold march merits, to the full, the praise which has justly been bestowed on it. When General Wilkinson, on one side, penetrated to the heart of the city with a handfull of Indian cavalry and mounted infantry, and Colonel Stewart with a small escort of 30 men went in, on the other. to demand the surrender of the citadel and secured that and the person of Arabi to boot, neither knew that on the previous day a telegram had been sent to General Macpherson announcing the submission of the city. The quick seizure of Zagazig, following on the stirring news of Tel-el-Kebir, appears to have completely taken away the breath of the "notables" of Cairo.

The task allotted to General Macpherson at the fight was to cover the left flank of the English position, to attack the enemy on the south side of the canal, and, if all went well, to push on by a forced march that day to Zagazig. It was not known with any definiteness what force Arabi had on the south bank ; his main position was, of course, on the north ; but of his troops on the other side little more was known than that they were comparatively few in number ; estimates fixed them at about five thousand. General Wilkinson's activity in reconnaissance had discovered that their right was protected by a fortified village, and that a battery of twelve guns covered the approach along the canal embankment, whence an advance would also come under fire from a redoubt behind on the north bank. Behind this line at the southern extremity was a small standing camp.

The Indian Infantry battalions had been thinned by having to leave detachments along the line of communications, and the three mustered at the fight, all told 777 men. The Seaforth Highlanders alone nearly equalled their numbers, being 761 strong. The mountain battery counted 6 guns and 265 men, and General Macpherson had with him further 60 sabres of the 6th B. C. under Major Jennings, and a company of Madras Sappers, Major Nicholson and Lieutenant Burn-Murdoch accompanying.

The advance was commenced close upon 2 o'clock in the morning, and in a long column the force moved forward. There was no roadway at all suitable but along the canal bank, and the march was, perforce, limited to that narrow causeway. Along the south of the waterway here is a strip of vegetation, mostly Indian corn. The harvest at this season is nearly ripe, and the tall, green corn well nigh conceals a horse and his rider. The ground on which it grows is rank and moist, and a thick clayey from the bountiful water carried in every direction by little streamlets. A narrow length of difficult marching ground was presently reached running at the base of the embankment, and served the advance of the Highlanders to the attack. The latter corps and the mountain battery, when the march was duly organized, led the way, and the remnants of the three infantry followed ; behind each came the ammunition mules and doolies. Baggage and followers formed the tail of the long column, and last of all came the cavalry. The General and staff watched the almost silently moving mass for a while, and then took the post of honour at the van, where they were presently roughly greeted by the Egyptians. After a short advance the column was halted for twenty minutes. The Egyptian battery and fortified village were a mile and a half in advance of their main position on the north of the canal, and the attack would, if the advance had been continued, have been delivered sooner than had been planned by the Commander-in-Chief. The halt gave the column the opportunity of closing up, and the men a rest for the fight now not far off, for the chilliness of dawn was already in the air, and there was a growing light in the eastern sky behind.

The advance was again begun, and motion communicated itself to the long line. It now behoved every man to be on the alert, for the Egyptian position was near, and it appeared that its defenders were astir, for lights were flickering hither and thither. Soon came more evidence that they were not only awake, but had spied their foes. The first gun flashed and roared from the advanced battery, and a shell came hissing through the air. It fell short and bured itself in the ground, as usual, without bursting. A second quickly followed. The sound of an approaching shell is most unpleasant ; you hear it some five hundred yards off, and for aught that the ear can tell it may be coming straight at you, or may shape its course harmlessly a hundred yards overhead or on either hand. The helplessness of the situation is its aggravating feature. It soon became clear to the staff riding so gallantly ahead that the second shell was coming, at all events, near them ; but, in an instant, the fierce hiss, growing louder and louder, the missile plunged into the earth a foot before the foremost, casting up a shower of stones and sand, but luckily not exploding. The only damage done was that the frightened horses of Colonel Hayter and Captain Melliss gave their riders a tumble in the dust. A third shot, but not at quite such close quarters, and Dr. Owen was in like manner rolled over. The artillery fire grew quick, and the little redoubt on the north bank of the canal joined in, and with the dawning day the white-coated Egyptian inf

SPEECH BY LORD [illegible]

LO[illegible]

Lord Northbrook, speaking at Liverpo[illegible] day, expressed great satisfaction at the eviden[illegible] sympathy shown by the Mussulmans in India with the British policy in Egypt. His Lordship said that the victories obtained by the British arms had not changed the policy of the Government. Annexation or exclusive dominion was not desired, and His Lordship stated his belief that the Great Powers felt confidence in the unselfish intentions of the British Government.

THE ARMY IN EGYPT.

Sir A. Alison has been appointed to the command the army of occupation in Egypt.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

Sir Garnet Wolseley leaves Egypt for England on the 20th instant.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The papers on the Channel Tunnel scheme have just been published, and show that the military opinions, with the exception of those expressed by Sir John Adye, are against its being carried into execution.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

The Indian cavalry, as they arrive at Suez, will embark for India. The transports are waiting.

THE WAR EXPENDITURE.

I have no official information, but it is generally believed here, that, as regards the expenses of the Indian Contingent, England will pay the piper.

NEW FRESH-WATER CANAL IN EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 13.

A telegram to the *Pioneer* says:—The *Times* publishes the scheme for a Fresh-water canal from Alexandria to Cairo, and thence to Suez, available for irrigation. Estimated cash ten millions sterling.

MUIR COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

Sir George Birdwood, in a letter to the *Times*, protests against the Public Works Department deforming the Muir College, Allahabad.

EARTHQUAKE IN BENGAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 13.

Telegrams received here state that a shock of earthquake was experienced at Silchar this morning, by which one firm alone sustaining damage to the extent of one thousand rupees. The shock was also felt at Cahcutta.

THE USE OF TORPEDOES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

A most interesting and instructive lecture was delivered last night at the rooms of the United Service Institution by Major Featherstonhaugh, R. E., on torpedoes. The Commander-in-Chief in India (Sir Donald Stewart) presided. In a very animated discussion which followed, General Wilson, Sir Donald Stewart, Colonels McLeod, Innes, Sanford, and others took part. The lecturer having clearly demonstrated the advantages which would accrue from placing torpedoes in creeks and rivers in time of war, it was held by some that not forts with heavy guns, like Monkey Point at Fort near Rangoon, but light guns, musketry, and machine guns were needed for effectually protecting torpedoes. Others, however, urged the necessity of maintaining both forts and heavy guns.

DISTURBANCES IN JEYPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 13.

Exaggerated rumours have been circulated respecting disturbances in Jeypore that a month ago fighting occurred between the villages of Paola and Phulwarra near Bindown, and several person's were killed; but the leaders have been arrested and order restored.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

It is notified in the *Gazette of India* that the Viceroy has much gratification in announcing that the Queen-Empress of India, in recognition of the services of the 13th Bengal Lancers during the recent military operations in Egypt, has appointed Major General His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn to be Honorary Colonel of that corps.

Brigade-Surgeon J. Ferguson, Army Medical Department, officiates with temporary rank as Deputy Surgeon-General, Rawal Pindi Division, vice Deputy Surgeon General Fraser, whose tour of service expired.

Lieutenant-Colonels Armstrong and Wauchope, Captain Mein, Lieutenants D. C. Bratt and Parsons, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and Major Stead on the general list are granted furlough out of India.

The following promotions in the Bengal Staff Corps are made:—Lieutenant Angelo to be Captain. Lieutenant Colonels Waterfield and Luard to be Colonels, Brevet.

Good service pensions are conferred upon Colonel Godby, Bengal Staff Corps, and Colonel (Brigadier-General) Rowley Sale Hill, Bengal Infantry.

Major J. B. Keith is appointed temporarily as (Assistant, for Central India) to the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, OCT. 13.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Brindisi, with the outward English mails of the 29th ult., left here for Bombay at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, OCT. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thibet arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4[illegible] steady.
The Manchester market has been quiet but	8[illegible]
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	8[illegible]
4½ per cent. do.	8[illegible]
3 per cent. Consols for account	101[illegible]
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	99[illegible]
5 per cent. French Rentes	117[illegible]
Bar Silver	51 11-16

The Bank of England [illegible] returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes and [illegible]	£29,100,000, Dec. £100,000.
Bills Discounted [illegible]	£24,400,000, Dec. £700,000.
Bullion [illegible]	£21,200,000, Dec. £300,000.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 33 per cent.

Arr[illegible]

[illegible]-Inchulva.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, per ect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

THURSDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 12.

At 10 p.m.	78·4

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13.

„ 6 a.m.	75·8
„ 10 a.m.	83·7
„ 2 p.m.	85·9
„ 4 p.m.	85·7

THE mail-steamer which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning was three days late on account of having to land, by order of Government, military and naval mails at Alexandria. She was also detained in the Canal owing to the number of vessels there.

THE inquiry in the matter of the will of the late Mr. Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia terminated before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Mr. Farran, and Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta appeared throughout the proceedings for the applicant, Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, while Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Telang appeared for the caveator, Mr. H. A. Wadia, barrister-at-law, the widow, and the infant children. Since the departure of Mr. Inverarity by the mail-steamer of the 29th ult., the latter were represented by the other two counsel. The inquiry extended over twenty-four hearings exclusive of four sittings for the *de bene esse* examinations of the ladies of the family. The costs of both sides we hear, will come to from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 65,0[illegible] His Lordship has reserved his judgment u[illegible] after the vacation which commences on Mon[illegible] next

[illegible] of the sub-committee appointed to [illegible]ents for an entertainment to the [illegible]ent on their arrival from Egypt [illegible]g afternoon, in the Municipal Hall. [illegible]ve been coming in pretty freely, [illegible] having been already promised [illegible]ecretaries have telegraphed to [illegible]ling princes of India, as H. H. [illegible] H. H. the Gaekwar, informing [illegible]vement which is set on foot; and [illegible] also been sent to other distin[illegible]es.

MR. J. [illegible] CAMPBELL, Collector of Customs, Bombay, who has been appointed to act for Mr. Moore as Collector of Poona during Mr. Crawford's absence at Simla on special duty, gave over charge of his office yesterday to Mr. Wright, Senior Assistant Collector of Customs. Mr. Jehangier Dosabhoy Framjee took charge of Mr. Wright's duties as Senior Assistant Collector at the Prince's Dock.

THE Collector of Kaira has issued a notice that cholera having made its appearance in several parts of the district, it has been considered advisable to prevent large gatherings during the approaching *Manek Poonam* fair. Intending visitors are warned to be on their guard, as in case of any signs of the epidemic increasing, every one will have to leave the place at a short notice.

A NEW hospital, to be called the Eden Sanitarium, at Darjiling, is to be formally opened on the 26th instant. The foundation-stone of the Ripon Hospital at Simla is to be laid by H. E. the Viceroy on the 20th instant.

THE *Englishman's* information as to the prevailing feeling at Mandalay, regarding the Embassy and its results, is "that His Excellency the Envoy has fulfilled his temporising mission splendidly. It is believed that there never was any intention on the part of the Court at Mandalay to conclude a treaty, unless the Burmese obtained concessions [illegible] advantages which circumstances have proved they could not obtain. What reception will be accorded to the returned embassy remains yet to be seen. In the meantime the Queen seems to be ruler of independent Burmah, and under the influence of Nuns and Armenians." The *Rangoon Times* received yesterday says:—

It may be within the recollection of many of our readers that, writing on the authority of our correspondents, we stated that the queen Soopiya Lat was decidedly averse to an embassy being sent; and that it was only when it had been explained to her that nothing would be granted to the British unless valuable concessions were first obtained from them, that she consented to an embassy being sent. We are now informed that the negotiations were broken off by order of the Queen, acting on the information daily furnished to her by the foreign ladies in Mandalay, who earn a precarious living as court hangers-on. The queen has been informed that with 40,000 troops in Egypt, nearly as many in Ireland, while India is in a very disaffected state, and with all the European nations ready to attack her, England was virtually powerless. The Italian adventurers, who rather abound in Mandalay just now, have helped on the idea with a liberality of zeal, if without much ability. The writings of tenth-rate continental papers as to what Italy is going to do, and what France ought to do, have been treated as if they were the utterances of responsible statesman, instead of the ravings of silly fanatics.

A PROPOSAL has been made to raise a subscription in Dublin to purchase a sword of honour for presentation to Sir Garnet Wolseley on his return from Egypt.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a London paper:—The old question of an Irish Regiment of Guards has once more come to the front. Why could not the gallant 18th Royal Irish Regiment, which covered itself with glory at Tel-el-Kebir, be constituted into a Regiment of Guards in compliment to their prowess? Such a step strikes me as a first-rate proposition; and is just one of the graceful acts so carefully omitted so far in our dealings with Ireland.

COMMANDER WYATT RAWSON, R. N., whose death is announced at Malta, from wounds received at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, entered the service as cadet in April, 1867; was severely wounded at the battle of Amoaful, against the Ashantees in January, 1874, for which services he was specially promoted and mentioned in despatches for the energy and tact displayed whilst serving with the Land Transport Corps. He also served in the Arctic Expedition of 1875 76. His promotion to the rank of Commander was only gazetted last Tuesday for the gallantry he displayed at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

SAYS the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The announcement made by the *Times* that Arabi and his companions are not to be executed without the consent of the English Government probably implies that no such consent will be forthcoming, unless their direct complicity in massacre is clearly proved. As a competent English barrister is to defend the rebel leaders if they should be brought to trial, it may be taken for granted that Arabi's life is safe unless evidence can be produced which would justify his execution not as a rebel, but as a murderer.

THE strictest inquiry is about to be instituted by the War Office, the *Standard* says, relative to the employment of officers during the recent operations in Egypt without the necessary sanction of the Commander-in-Chief. In each case they will be required to produce their authority for proceeding abroad without her Majesty's permission, and in direct defiance of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army.

THE Egyptian false prophet is still somewhere among the mountains, but he has given no trouble lately. The *Standard's* correspondent is told that he is still surrounded by trusty followers, but their number is not known. The difficulties in the way of getting at him are enormous, but the greatest efforts will be made as soon as the army is reorganised to restore peace to the province, and tranquillity to the Moslem mind throughout Egypt and the Turkish Empire.

THAT one brother should fall at the moment of defeat at Isandhlwana, and another in the moment of victory at Tel-el-Kebir, is, says *Truth*, terribly hard on a single family. Yet such has been the case. The sad death of Captain Wardell, of the Royal Marines, at Tel-el-Kebir, is specially pathetic, when we remember how his brother fell in the Zulu disaster; and worst of all, the news of this last death reached England when she to whom it is the most dreadful of blows is least able to bear it.

THERE are many signs in the air, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, that the question of [illegible] the Egyptian Bosphorus" will soon come up [illegible] for serious discussion. Mr. C. M. Palmer, M.P., [illegible] one of the leading shipowners in the North of England, expressed a strong opinion on Wednesday before the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce in favour of making another and purely British canal," an operation which he declared could be done at a very small cost. The *Times* inclines to the same opinion, and roundly pronounces the existing canal to be "somewhat antiquated." It is certainly inadequate. If rwere doubled in width it would hardly suffice to meet the requirements of the traffic. At present it ps average forty hours in passing a canal which they ought to be able to get through in seventeen loans' steaming. The management also is unnecessarily expensive, and sooner or later some such arrangement as that which abolished the Sound dues will have to be adopted in the Suez Canal in the interest of the commerce of the world.

REGARDING the attitude of the Egyptian soldiery, the *Times'* correspondent wrote from Kafred-dowar:—The garrison of the lines of Kafred-dowar broke faith with Sir Evelyn Wood in an amusing manner. The rank and file seem to have had no notion—poor souls—that the war was otherwise than a contest between one set of Pashas and another for reasons beyond their comprehension. They told with glee that they had been safe behind their intrenchments from the English guns, but they seemed equally delighted to hear that their shells had not harmed the English. Having promised to render themselves up in military fashion at a given time and place, having even begun to work at removing the obstructions on the railway, they seem to have thought that their spades might be turned to better use in tilling their own fields. They piled their arms, some taking off their uniforms, and dispersed to their homes, leaving their officers to render an account to the conquerors. With the greatest good humour they crowd round small detachments of our troops or Englishman in civil dress, and chat glibly over the fortunes of the war, detailing their own experiences. Clearly there was no enthusiasm here for a cause which was not theirs, but their masters the Pashas. The report now prevelent among them is that the Sultan has directed both Arabi and the English to lay down their arms.

CONCLUDING a long letter on the subject of "The Military Convention Negotiations," the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* writes:—The weather over the United Kingdom to-day has been somewhat rough and unsettled, except over the southern counties, where the wind has been light, though the weather at times has been [illegible] and very dark. This morning's observations showed that the depression which lay over Holland on Tuesday had travelled southwest-wards to a position not far to the northward of Havre; while [illegible] which appeared over the south-west of [illegible] travelled northwards to Brittany. [illegible]ts for north-easterly winds pre[illegible]lands, and as a result of this we [illegible]g north-easterly breezes reported [illegible] of our stations. Temperature, [illegible]n, except in Scotland, and while [illegible]ndy everywhere rain still fell in [illegible] having fallen heavily in our east[illegible] districts during the previous 24 hours. At 9 a.m. the temperature at the summit of Ben Nevis had risen to 41deg., the wind was fresh and variable from the east-north eastward, and the weather fine and bright. At Fort William the temperature was 50deg., the wind north-easterly and the weather fine.

THOSE who have already decided offhand that Arabi deserves to be hanged for complicity in the massacres at Alexandria, will find it somewhat difficult, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to reconcile their theory with the part which Arabi is reported in the *Standard* to have played in preventing massacre elsewhere:—Upon the news arriving from Tantah of the wholesale massacre of Christians there, Arabi sent a body of military, and hung twelve of the ringleaders of the mob. He also sent orders through the country that all Christians should be left unmolested, under pain of death. He rewarded Ahmed Bay, who protected the fugitives who had escaped from the massacre at Tantah." Judgment, it is evident, should be reserved as to Arabi's share in the massacres. It may yet turn out that he alone stood between the Christians and an Egyptian version of the Sicilian Vespers.

THE following descriptions of three of our great men at the seat of war will doubtless be amusing to their many admirers. They are written by the special correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette (Kölnische Zeitung)* from which paper *Truth* takes them. This is the same correspondent who informed his readers a few weeks before that he had just seen embarking at Alexandria "two regiments of Infantry, Life Guards, and one Regiment of Cavalry, Horse Guards:"—

Wolseley is an undergrown and spare man, lantern-jawed, with short grey hair and a blonde moustache. He wears a yellow sun-helmet, wound about with a handkerchief of white and violet check; his red coat is open at the chest and spotted with many stains of grease; he has a variegated necktie, a woollen shirt of a "loud" pattern, grey checked trousers, yellow riding-boots and spurs, an opera-glass, with a yellow case and strap, a yellow revolver-belt, with catridge case, yellow gauntlets, a violet pocket-handkerchief stuck in his red coat, a gigantic pair of black spectacles, and in his hand he flourishes a fan to keep off the flies.

Sir John Adye is a delicately-formed man of middle height, with white hair and intelligent features.

Admiral Seymour is thick-set, of middle height, and comfortable round body, and his appearance at once suggests to the spectator a life of good living and little exercise on board ship. He wears a white sun-helmet, a blue coat, white trousers, yellow lace-shoes, a navy sword, a drinking-flask, a dirty linen haversack, out of which projects a piece of cheese, and carries a walking-stick.

MR. H. M. STANLEY arrived unexpectedly at Lisbon from Loanda on Sept. 20, by the Portuguese steamer China. The *Standard's* correspondent says: "I had an interview with him to-day, when he informed me that on his arrival at Loanda he was suffering greatly from malaria and fever. He stopped for a month at Loanda, at the residence of the Dutch Consul, and was very kindly treated. He recovered his health during the voyage. Mr. Stanley gives an excellent account of the progress of civilization in the region of the Zaire. He has penetrated 300 miles beyond Vivi, and established seven trading stations between Vivi and Stanley. He encountered hostilities as he advanced; but after a time the natives became friendly, so that now his men along the distance of 300 miles already mentioned require no other arms than walking-sticks."

THE fact that Russia is preparing a secret move in Central Asia is, a Berlin correspondent, quoted by the *St. James's Gazette*, says, becoming daily more apparent. General Obrutcheff, Chief-General of the Staff, is said to be elaborating a comprehensive plan for the establishment of Russian supremacy in Central Asia within a circle, the boundary of which would be Yarkand, Kashgar, Herat, and Meshed, within which lines all British traders and goods would be prohibited. General Tchernaieff is going to Tashkend, and is designated as the agent appointed to carry out Russia's ambitious designs.

THE idea of piercing the Isthmus of Malacca, which is a matter of considerable interest in France, is, according to the *Temps*, being actively pursued. The French Consul at Siam, Dr. Harmand, the celebrated explorer of the Indo Chinese Peninsula, has just surveyed the ground, with the co-operation of the King of that country, and has reported that the scheme is practicable. The King, it is stated, has expressed his willingness to make a concession to M. de Lesseps.

MR. MACPHAIL, of Glasgow, has had the honour of submitting for her Majesty's inspection at Balmoral two drawings just completed by Sir Noel Paton, R.S.A., for a medal to be struck in commemoration of the twenty-first anniversary of the Volunteer movement. Her Majesty was pleased to express her approval of the designs.

THE *Overland Mail* says:—"Mr. Malcolm Macpherson, the well-known war correspondent of the *Standard*, who is in New York, writes to the *Herald* to express his conviction that under those press rules it is impossible for a conscientious correspondent to do his duty properly. Sir Garnet Wolseley, although he has risen by the press, is no lover of the press. The officers under him resemble him. They all affect a scorn for the press, although, like him, they are glad enough to use it when it suits their purposes. From the beginning of this Egyptian war there has been a powerful flavour of untruthfulness pervading the telegrams. In short, the new military censorship is destroying truthfulness in the current historian, and the British public will in consequence find that it has not only to pay for a pretty expensive little war, but also for the pensions and rewards which a crowd of military gentlemen are practically enabled to award themselves under a system which gives them the control of the telegraphs and the press of the word."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government Transport s. s. India left Suez on the 11th inst. and for Bombay, and is expected here on or about the 23rd with the 7th Bengal N. I. and 2nd Company of the Seaforth Highlanders. The troops will be disembarked at the Sassoon Dock, and despatched to their destination by two special trains. Their strength is:—8 officers, 794 men, 106 followers, and 10 horses of the 7th Bengal N. I, and 7 officers, 200 men, and 61 followers of the Seaforth Highlanders.

THE Ischia left Suez on the 11th instant for Bombay with one officer, 203 followers, and 440 mules, and is expected here on or about the 23rd. The troops she brings will be disembarked at the Prince's [illegible], and there encamped on the Esplanade.

FIVE steamers left Suez on the 11th instant for Bombay, and are expected here on or about the 23rd with the 13th Bengal Lancers, who will be disembarked at the Prince's Dock and encamped on the Esplanade. The vessels are:—the Bhundara, bringing one officer, 116 men, 88 followers, 96 horses, and 100 ponies; the Wistow Hall, bringing 6 officers, 122 men, 107 followers, 116 horses, and 63 ponies; the Northern, bringing one officer, 87 men, 64 followers, 86 horses, and 47 ponies; the Kangra, bringing 2 officers, 73 men, 60 followers, 81 horses, and 43 ponies; and the Chindwara, bringing one officer, 85 men, 65 followers, 79 horses, and 46 ponies.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. CHAPMAN, Commandant of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, has been granted furlough for two years.

THE results of the competitive examinations, held in London on August 1, for the medical services, show, a contemporary remarks, that the Indian Medical Service is fast regaining its lost popularity in attracting superior men. It will be seen that the first man for the Indian Medical Service got 2,960 marks; the first for the Army Medical Department 2,365; and that for the Navy 2,060 marks. Only three men, who stood highest in the list of the Army, would have got places in the Indian, while not one of the candidates for the Navy would have got a place in the Indian Medical Service. The last man (eighth) for the Indian, with 2,186 marks, would have taken the fourth place in the Army and the first for the Navy.

SEVEN commandants of Madras regiments availed themselves of the special terms of retirement offered by the disbandment order. In the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 4th inst., the retirement is notified, with effect from Sept. 30, of Colonels Claridge, Rose, Jenkins, and Vizard. Colonel Claridge was one of the Commandants displaced by the reductions, having been previously in command of the 37th M. N. I., since the disbandment of which he has been on general duty. He had held the command of the regiment for nearly five years, when it was dissolved. Lieutenant-Colonel Rose, who is on furlough, is the Commandant of a regiment not affected by the reorganization—the 25th M. N. I. He obtained the command since he went on furlough, after 36 years' service, having entered the Army in 1845. Colonel A. Jenkins entered the service in the same year, and obtained command of his Corps (the 2nd M. N. I.) in 1878. Colonel W. T. Vizard, who commands the 12th M. N. I., entered the Army in 1846, and came into the command of his Regiment in 1878. Previous to this notice had been given of the retirement of Colonels Godfrey (35th), Morgan (38th), and Stuart (40th). With eight regiments abolished, there are seven retirements among the commandants, which is a considerably higher average than either Bengal or Bombay can show. The *Pioneer* suggests that probably the longer service of Madras officers rendering them amenable to the rule which comes into force on the 1st April next accounts for the greater number of acceptances in the Southern Army.

THE disadvantages of khaki uniform have been written up from several points of view, but "Persona Ecclesiæ" opens up a new objection in a letter to a contemporary on the subject of "Khaki uniform in church." He writes:—"A chancel full of soldiers in white has always seemed to me a pleasing sight. I cannot say the same for a chancel full of soldiers in khaki. I do not think navvies would look much worse in their muddiest clothing. Why cannot soldiers be allowed to wear their white uniforms on Sundays? It would be a good thing in every way. I asked an officer the other day if the soldiers themselves liked khaki. His reply was laconic:—'The dirty ones like it, and the clean ones don't.' Nothing can be more repulsive than the appearance of soldiers in every shade of brown, grey, and olive-green mud. Khaki is, I believe, nothing but liquid mud. Well, is it proper that soldiers should go to church in such guise? The last book of the Bible says that linen 'clean and white' is emblematical of 'the righteousness of the Saints.' Of what is khaki emblematical?"

A HOME paper, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, remarks:—Amid the chorus of congratulation which has been raised over the success of our arms in Egypt, the reactionaries conveniently ignore the fact that the victory at Tel-el-Kebir was won chiefly by troops who, if they had been defeated, would have been sneered at as "Cardwell's boys." As "Cardwell's boys" acquitted themselves like veterans, the outcry against short service has for the moment died away. It is satisfactory to learn, on the authority of the correspondents of the *British Medical Journal* at the front, that the young troops suffer as little from the climate as their seniors. Of 44 men sick in hospital on September 1, only 19 were under twenty-five years of age, and only 13 had seen less than five years' service. "The young soldiers," says the medical report, "do not appear to suffer more than others." The data for forming an opinion are as yet imperfect, but so far as they go they point to the conclusion that "Cardwell's boys" will be as favourably reported on by the doctors as by their commanding officers.

THE TROOPSHIPS.

THE following are approximate dates of the movements of H. M.'s Indian troopships, according to a return issued by the Quartermaster-General:—

The Serapis left Suez on the 6th October with the 20th Punjabees and 29th Beloochees; and should arrive at Kurrachee on the 18th October, and Bombay on the 21st October; leaving for England on the 1st November.

The Euphrates leaves Alexandria on the 15th October with 2nd Bn. Derbyshire Regiment (95th) for Lucknow; arrives at Bombay on the 31st October; sails for England on the 10th November.

The Crocodile leaves Portsmouth on the 17th October with infantry drafts; arrives at Bombay on the 15th November; sails for England on the 27th November.

The Jumna leaves Portsmouth on the 18th November with artillery drafts; arrives at Bombay on the 18th December; and sails for England on the 28th December.

The s. s. India leaves Suez early this month with the 2nd Bn. Manchester Regiment (96th), who go to Mooltan.

The accommodation for warrant officers on board the Indian troopships has been increased from two to eight.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of preferential passages to England in the early troopships this season to the wives and families of regimental and departmental officers who proceeded to Egypt in anticipation of their return to England this season.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

THE following list gives the result, in order of merit, of the recent examination for admission to the Staff College in February next:—

	Marks.	
Lieut. L. Darwin, R.E.	2 712	
Capt. F. Beaufort, R.A.	2,628	Recommended for admission.
Lieut. G. A. K. Wiseley, R.E.	2,618	Qualified, but there is no vacancy for another officer of the Royal Engineers.
Lieut. J. C. L. Campbell, R.E.	2,522	Recommended for admission as a supernumerary.
Capt. H. A. Sawyer, Bengal Staff Corps	2,511	Qualified, but there is no vacancy for another officer of the Royal Engineers.
Lieut. J. B. Sharpe, R.E.	2,464	
Lieut. P. H. N. Lake, 2nd Battalion E. Lancashire Regt.	2,438	
Capt. G. C. Wynne, R.A.	2,431	
Lieut. A. J. Watson, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment	2,418	Recommended for admission.
Lieut. H. F. W. Stopford, 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards	2 385	
Lieut. W. F. Eastman, R.M.A.	2,285	Recommended for admission as supernumeraries.
Lieut. B. Briscoe, Bengal Staff Corps	2,148	Recommended for admission.
Capt. R. S. H. Moody, 1st Battalion E. Kent Regiment	2,078	Recommended for admission as a supernumerary.
Capt. G. H. More-Molyneux, Bengal Staff Corps	2,070	
Capt. F. S. Thornton, Rifle Brigade	1,957	Recommended for admission.
Capt. R. J. Banfield, 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment	1,912	
Lieut. E. J. Sharpe, 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment	1,875	
Lieut. C. E. Poynder, Madras Staff Corps	1,860	Qualified, but there is no vacancy for another officer of the Indian Army.
Capt. P. H. Hammond, Rifle Brigade	1,796	Recommended for admission.
Capt. C. Evans-Gordon, 1st Battalion Berks Regiment	1,782	
Capt. W. G. Tucker, R.M.A.	1,768	Qualified, but there is no vacancy for another officer of the Royal Marines.
Lieut. L. W. G. Butler, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps	1,762	Recommended for admission.
Capt. M. C. Boyle, 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps	1,757	
Capt. H. Knight, R.A.	1,[illegible]66	Qualified, but there is no vacancy for another officer of the Royal Artillery.
Capt. R. C. B. Lawrence, 6th Dragoon Guards	1,640	
Lieut. J. S. Talbot, 1st Batln. Shropshire Light Infantry	1,617	Recommended for admission.
Major O. G. Bolitho, 3rd Dragoon Guards	1,555	

THE GOVERNMENT LOANS.

THE Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has favoured us with a copy of the following correspondence:—

FROM CHAIRMAN, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to FINANCIAL SECRETARY to Government of India, Simla.

The public here are anxious to know for what purpose the two millions sterling loan in London has been issued, and also whether it will, to any extent, take the place of two and a half crore loan notified by the Governor-General. A reply will oblige.

From Major BARING, Simla, to CHAIRMAN, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sterling Loan in London will in no way take the place of rupee loan in India. The former is issued by the Se retary of State with reference to home requirements, and the facts in connection with it are not fully known to the Government of India; but besides ordinary expenditure the Secretary of State has this year to provide over three millions for debentures falling due, and about £1,400,000 for purchase of Madras Irrigation Company. It is presumed that these obligations, coupled with short drawings, have rendered the loan necessary.

THE COMET.

A CORRESPONDENT "R. G. O." at Poona sends us the following notes on the comet. He remarks that clouds have prevented daily observations, but the positions noted are fairly accordant, and it would be interesting to compare them with those of other correspondents who may send you positions for the same or intermediate dates:—

Date.	Sept. 30, 6 a.m.	Oct. 5, 5·30 a.m.	Oct. 8, 5·15 a.m.	Oct. 12, 5·15 a.m.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
R. A.	10 45 50	11 4 11	20 16 11	35 32
declination south...	6° 51′	8° 42′	10° 31′	10° 39′ 10″

The comet is thus moving to the S.-E. with increasing right ascension and increasing south declination, approaching the sun. After perihelion passage it will probably reappear in the N.-W. after sunset, and become a conspicuous object in the November evenings. The nucleus is not sharply defined, but appears under all powers which I have employed as fading into the coma on all sides, and in no part very brilliant. It has sensibly increased since September 28th, when I first observed it, and has now a length about twice the apparent diameter of Jupiter, the breadth being hardly a third of this. There is a very evident dark space immediately behind the nucleus, and a central shading can be traced throughout the coma. The coma extends beyond and hydra though to the naked eye it seems hardly to reach this star. In the large equatorial the luminous haze could be traced beyond the star, the precise termination being impossible to measure. The right hand margin of the coma, as seen by the naked eye, is sensibly more brilliant and better defined than the other side. A similar appearance was presented by comet VI of 1858 (Donatis), and is not uncommon. Many of the small stars in hydra and crater were visible through the coma as seen in the telescope this morning, and one, eight crateris, was so apparent without telescopic aid. The increasing raggedness, if I may use the word, of the extremity of the tail must have been noticed by all who have observed the comet for the last week. Whether this comet is the same as that observed in 1812, and generally known by the name of its discoverer Pons, remains to be ascertained, so far as I know. I am inclined to think it will prove a different comet, not so much because Pons comet is not yet due, as because the elements will not, I think, be found sufficiently accordant. I will only add that the positions I send you were taken with an equatorial Newtonian of 9½ inch aperture, power usually employed 100, and the time by a chronometer set to Madras mean time.

RACES AT BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

I SEND you an account of our race meeting for 1882. But before I begin to comment on the races, I thing it only due to say how much is due to Mr. Kettle, the Honorary Secretary, for all the trouble he took. Indeed, the success of the meeting is entirely, I may say, owing to his exertions. The stewards were:—H. H. the Regent of Kolhapur, Colone Dann, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers; Major Trueman, Cantonment Magistrate; Mr. W. H. Horsley, Civil Service; Captain Bogle, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers; Mr. G. W. Gordon, Royal Artillery; Dr. Cooper, A.M.D. The following were the events in the first day's programme:—

Kagul Cup, value Rs. 200. Presented by the Regent of Kolhapur. About 1 mile. (Not filled.)

Regent's Plate, value Rs. 100. Presented by the Regent of Kolhapur, and Rs. 50 added from the fund. About three-quarters of a mile.

Dr. Flanagan's g c b p, Tommy, 12st., Mr. Cartwright	1
Mr. Preston's b a t Wat Wat, 10st. 6lb., H. Barkham	2
Mr. Hill's r a p, Kismet, 10st. 12lb., Owner	3
Mr. Brinckman's b c p p, Sencit, 10st. 10lb., Owner	0
Mr. Roger's b c b p, Baithal, 11st. 10lb., Owner	0
Mr. Harrison's w c p, Sunaiturn, 9st. 5lb., Owner	0

There were six starters, Tommy and Baithal dividing favoritism. This race was a very pretty one, and was well contested all the way. Kismet led into the straight, and looked like winning easily, but within the distance Wat Wat and Tommy challenged, the latter winning by half a neck, the same distance dividing second and third.

Belgaum Derbyy, value Rs. 400. Second to receive Rs. 20, out of the Stakes. About 1 mile.

Mr. Rogers' ch a h, Paul Rooney, 10st. 13lb., Owner	1
Mr. Thatcher's b a g, Lightfoot, 10st. 12lb., Owner	2
Mr. Kettle's b a h g, Ma Bouchel, 10st. 3lb., Owner	3
Mr. Powell's g a h, Farewell, 11st. Mr. Coiils	0
Sir Desai of Jambotes, b a h g, Ram Persad, 10st. 3lb., Abdul Rahman	0
Sir Desai of Sawant Wadi's, ch a h, Limited, 10st. 10lb., Native	0

Both Farewell and Paul Rooney were much fancied for this race, but in the preliminary canter the former bolted with his rider, and did not start in the race.

Paul Rooney, Lightfoot, and Ma Bouchel raced abreast for about ¾ of the journey, when the latter, pulling double, came into violent collision with two natives running across the course and disposed of his chance. A good race between the other two resulted in a neck victory for Paul Rooney.

Tom Thumb Steeple Chase, value Rs. 150. Second only to receive Rs. 10 out of the Stakes. About 1¼ miles.

Mr. Hill's r a p Kismet, 12 st., Owner	1
Mr. Roger's b c b p, Baithal, 11 st. 6 lb. Owner	2
Mr. Cartwright's g p, Cygnet, 11 st., Owner	3
Dr. Cooper's b a p, McDuff, 12 st., Mr. Hext	0

Four ponies faced the starter. Cygnet, 12-1½, led over the first two fences, in wonderful style. The second fence a bank and ditch, this pony could scarcely see over, he jumped without touching it. McDuff rapped the hurdle, unshipping his rider. All the other fences were negotiated in good style. Kismet winning rather easily at the finish, Baithal second, and little Cygnet third.

Kolhapur Cup, value Rs. 300. Presented by the Regent of Kolhapur. About 2 miles.

Mr. Rogers' ch a h, Paul Rooney, 10st., Owner	1
Dr. Cooper's g c b h, Nugget, 10st. 7lb., Owner	2
Major Townsend's c h w g Corsair, 12st. 7lb., Br. Collis	3
Mr. Moore's w a g, The Fusilier, 11st. 4lb., Mr. Cartwright	0

Alternate running was made by Paul Rooney and Corsair. At the water they all closed up and jumped it in good form. The succeeding fence was the double, and here again the jumping was excellent, and it was a fence that required some doing, as it had deep, broad ditches on both sides of it. The next a post-and-rails ditch, bank topped with cactus, and another ditch on the running side was also taken without a mistake. Unfortunately on the far side of the course Corsair went outside the wing of a fence, and his rider pursued his way without jumping it; at the last fence the rider of Paul Rooney came off, but soon remounting he passed the post second to Corsair.

An objection being lodged to the winner he was disqualified. Nugget close up was third.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Poona, Commander J. Orman, arrived in Bombay harbour from London yesterday afternoon at 2 o

ably supported by the officer under him, much credit is due. The Royal Marines Light Infantry, although they arrived too late to take any decisive share in the action, showed by the promptitude of their march in the field, and the steadiness of their advance, under Colonel Jones, that they are well capable of sustaining the high character of their corps. In general, I cannot to highly express my opinion of the steadiness of the troops under fire, and the ready alacrity with which they carried out my orders. Although exposed for two hours to a heavy fire of artillery, the lines I advanced were full of cheerful confidence, and eager to close with the enemy. I may also mention that the five hours' exposure to the sun in the morning, expecting an attack, had been most trying to the men; and that the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry had not had time to eat their dinners before they were ordered out to meet the enemy. I estimate the enemy's force at 1,000 cavalry, 8,000 infantry, and 12 guns. I beg to bring to your notice Major Hart, V.C., R.E., who showed the utmost devotion on this as on other occasions. Lieutenant Pirie, 4th Dragoons Guards, was attached to me as extra aide-de-camp, and rendered invaluable service in carrying my order to General Drury-Lowe to charge. At the time I imagined the brigade to be near at hand, and Lieutenant Pirie galloped on until his horse dropped, fortunately near to a battery of Royal Artillery, where he got another horse; and continued his gallop, till he reached General Drury-Lowe, Captain Hare, my brigade-major, also rendered good service in carrying messages, and by his cheerful readiness to do any service required in the fighting line.—I am, &c., Gerald Graham, Major-general, Commanding Advanced Brig.

Major-general Drury-Lowe's report runs thus:—Maamech, Aug. 29.—Sir,—Having received information from Major-general Graham, at Kassassin, that the enemy were advancing on his position, and having been told by Colonel Keyser that his signallers had been withdrawn, I turned out the following troops of the 1st Cavalry Brigade, under Brigadier-general Sir Baker Russell, viz.—The Household Cavalry, 7th Dragoon Guards, and four guns, N Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, and advanced towards the enemy's left. A distant and ineffective artillery fire was being directed against General Graham's position, but beyond this nothing was taking place. I remained some hours, communicated with General Graham, and withdrew my brigade at about 4-30 p. m. At about 5-30 Major Molyneaux arrived from Kassassin, and gave me a message from General Graham, that the enemy was advancing in force. I again, 5-30 p. m., turned out the brigade, and moved to the sound of the heavy firing that was now taking place. Enroute, a galloper reached me from General Graham, who stated that the general desired him to say that "he was only just able to hold his own and that he wished me to attack the left of the enemy's infantry skirmisher." The sun had now set, and a bright moon was shining. The light, however, was not good, owing to the haze, and we were guided by the flash of guns and musketry. I made a wide circuit to turn the enemy's left, and the brigade arrived, without being noticed near this portion of their line. As we approached a heavy fire of shells and musketry was opened upon us which was most harmless, as it was very high. I cleared the front of our guns by a retirement of the first line, whilst the Household Cavalry on their right formed line. After a few rounds from our guns, Sir Baker Russell led a charge of the Household Cavalry, under Colones Ewart, against the enemy's infantry which has commenced to advance. Moving most steadily towards the flash of the rifles, the charge was right gallantly led and executed. The enemy's infantry was completely scattered, and our cavalry swept through a battery of seven or nine guns, which, in daylight must have been captured, but unfortunately their exact position could not be found afterwards, and they were no doubt removed during the night, after our retirement. The enemy's loss was heavy, the ground being thickly strewn with their killed, and quantities of ammunition, &c. I beg to attach a list of casualties sustained by the brigade, which, considering the nature of the attack, was not heavy. The greatest praise is due to the Household Cavalry for their behaviour throughout, and I have to thank Brigadier-general Sir Baker Russell, and the officers and men of the brigade, for their gallant conduct.—I have, &c., Darrell Lowe, Major-general, Commanding Cavalry Division.

TELEGRAMS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

The Khedive has sanctioned a decree disbanding the Egyptian army, and ordering that officers of all ranks shall be tried by court-martial. The employes of the Estate Domain have been ordered to return to this post.

The Khedive intends to present to Midshipman De Chair a photograph of the Ecole Ali, as a souvenir of the place which sent as his prison during his detention.

A melancholy incident occurred Monday in the camp of Kafr Dowar. A private of the 19th, who had been for some time ailing, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with his rifle.

A portion of the Rosetta garrison, numbering about 1,500 men, surrendered to the British at Kafr Dowar early in Tuesday morning. The remainder of the Rosetta and Aboukir garrisons, about 3,500 and consisting mostly of [illegible] with only a sprinking of regulars, left Kafr Dowar at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning and carried several [illegible] number of the formal resistance [illegible] the questions [illegible] tion is, What next? [illegible] solutions. Either we must [illegible] a protected State, like one of the [illegible] Indian Empire, or we must cut of the connection between it and Turkey, seek to make it a neutral Belgium, and then leave the Egyptians to govern themselves without let, hindrance, or interference from us. Between these two there is no medium course.

That the Control was to the advantage of the Egyptians cannot be doubted. That arrant knave, Ismail, used to torture and illuse them until he had wrung the last farthing from them, and he pledged the credit of the country for loans obtained at usurious interest. The only excuse for him is that he himself was pillaged by the Sultan and by the Constantinople gang of eunuchs, Pashas, and Sultanas. This was the fault of the arrangement which made his tenure of the Khedivate Khedivat dependent upon the good-will of all these scamps, who sold it to him at a high price. The Control reduced the debt to reasonable proportions, and it saw that when once an Egyptian had paid his taxes, he should not be forced to pay more, whilst it also to a considerable extent put an end to the cent. per cent. advances which were made by European speculators to the Fellahs. But it was based upon five vicious principles: (1) it recognised the suzerainty of the Sultan, and thus weakened the authority of the real executive; (2) it maintained the exemption of all Europeans from taxation; (3) it involved an antagonism for political influence between France and England; (4) it created jealousy by employing a horde of European officials at excessive salaries; (5) it ignored the fact that if it tended towards Europeanising the country, the result would be that the Egyptians would also claim to be Europeanised in regard to their institutions, the very corner-stone of which is that taxes are voted by those who pay them, and that they are collected by natives, and not by foreigners.

The Control has therefore proved an utter failure, culminating in armed resistance. It is not likely that the Egyptians, now that they have fought against it, will, even though vanquished, submit to it more patiently in future. The Khedive is not probably more loved than heretofore, because he owes his maintenance on the throne to us. The Egyptians, it is true, have not proved good soldiers, but equally certain it is that, with very few exceptions, every Egyptian with a glimmering of intelligence, holds in his heart of hearts hatred for the Egyptians; or, in other words, he is endowed with that feeling which we term patriotism, and which, when it animates us, we regard as a virtue.

Of course, if we please, we can hold Egypt by maintaining a large garrison there, and to do so may, as I have said, be regarded as one solution of the question, provided that we frankly assume the responsibilities of conquest and annexation. In the course of time, probably the Egyptians would accept the inevitable. But if we are not prepared to incur the odium of this Bismarckian policy, then let us not embark in any endeavour to restrict the right of the Egyptians to govern themselves. We have done all that we promised for the Khedive in suppressing the insurrection of his subjects. We cannot interfere again.

We cannot have our representative in Egypt telling the Assembly, which is the equivalent there for our own House of Commons, that they may not look into the public expenditure, nor can we impose upon Egypt a network of European tax-collectors and controllers. Thanks to the Cabinet of Lord Beaconsfield, we drifted once into this mistake, and the mistake has cost us blood and treasure. The war, however, has put an end to this state of things, and we must be watchful lest we compromise ourselves again. Our mission in the world is to sympathise with the rights of the people, not with those of Sultans, Khedives, Pachas, or bondholders. If really we can manage to put an end to the connection of Egypt with Turkey, and we can obtain for her an international guarantee of neutrality, we shall have secured our own road to India, and we shall have done the Egyptians far more good than we have done them harm; but if we interfere in so much as a hair's breadth with their internal affairs, we shall be untrue to our own principles, and we shall prepare for ourselves endless trouble. For us to play the Sultan, off against the Khedive, and the Khedive against the Sultan, to seek to maintain the Executive [illegible]ement against the Legislative, to force upon the Egyptians any ruler or any system of Government which they dislike, and to prate about doling out to them liberties only when they can make a proper use of them, and at the same time to deny the right of [illegible]gislature to legislate, is an organised and [illegible]hypocrisy.

[illegible]ern with Egypt begins and ends with [illegible]ourselves a passage through the Canal, [illegible]Canal is the connecting link between [illegible]India. Everything else smacks of [illegible]as the ernal government of the [illegible]ed, all that we can claim is, that [illegible]ursue their avocations there in

(Spectator.)

[illegible]ned, with the notion of [illegible]ere council of perfecti- *status quo*, with the [illegible]issed as an anachron- [illegible]t not more easy, at [illegible] instrument to be [illegible], under guidance [illegible], there can be [illegible] the question, [illegible] would never [illegible]ber, which [illegible]ld not be [illegible]entative, [illegible]ossible, [illegible] Euro- [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible]

Clearly, the only way in which all ends could be secured in permanence and in perfection would be by a tracter, not of Egypt, but of the Sultan's suzerainty over Egypt, to the British Crown. Under that arrangement, if, it were possible to secure it, Egypt would enjoy complete autonomy, the European Powers would continue to possess all their rights; while the British Government, in protecting Egypt, in guiding the Khedive, and in vetoing revolutionary changes, would have a clear, legal position. Its garrison at Tel-el-Kebir, or in the citadel of Cairo, would be no intruding force. It would have no right, without European consent, to abolish the autonomy of the province, no claim to use its resources for English ends; but its voice would be authoritative, and supported in grave cases by the right of changing the occupant of the throne. The change would have the great advantage that it would be nearly imperceptible to the body of the people, while the claim of the upper class of Egyptians to careers in their own country would be in no way interfered with or denied. The method of controlling a Native Sovereign, without impairing his authority or interfering too much with his discretion, is perfectly familiar to English statesmen, who manage a score of kingdoms in India on these ideas; while the scheme bringing, as it does, no new resources to Great Britain, should not excite any jealousy in Europe. The plan is, in fact, that which has prevailed throughout the war, and which, in some informal and, therefore, cumbrous shape, must continue to prevail for many years. The actual transfer of the suzerainty is an accomplished fact, visible to everyone in decrees like that by which the Khedive prohibits the punishment of keel-hauling; but whether that transfer can be legally accomplished without a convulsion, is known to the Government alone. They are in possession of the ideas of the Powers, and of the views of the Sultan, and to reason without those data is almost futile. All that outsiders can do is to point out that the transfer, if practicable, would secure all acknowledged ends, while leaving Egypt to itself, and to ask what the alternative can be. Unless we are to be contented with words and promises, we can see but two. One is that the British should supply the Khedive with a "contingent," say, of 3,000 Marines, which should render mutiny impossible, while its withdrawal would shake down the throne. That device would secure ascendency to British counsels perhaps, as well as any; but it would need to be accompanied by some special and acknowledged right of interference, bestowed by Europe upon the British Consul-General, otherwise we might find ourselves guarding a Khedive whom we were unable either to control or to dismiss. The other, and, on the whole, the better alternative, is that the British Government should be declared by the Sultan, by the Khedive, and by Europe, Warden of the Canal, with all the rights they can convey, and specially with the right of garrisoning Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez. That concession would secure all direct British interests in Egypt, making the route to India permanently safe, and all European interests in the Canal, as the British might be trusted to carry out any European decision as to rights of transit; to treat the Canal, for instance, as an open seaway, which like Denmark in the Sound, they were authorised to collect dues. At the same time, the Power planted upon the Canal and in possession of Ismailia with access both from England and India, would merely from its geographical position, exercise an irresistible ascendency at Cairo and that not only over the Khedive, but over any hostile or mutinous faction among his subjects. We should be absolutely safe, and much more influential than ever, while we should not be responsible for any portion of the Egyptian Administration.

(Statist.)

SUPPOSE that we now march out of Egypt, in accordance with the high-and-dry theory of non-intervention, what is to happen? Is it not plain that the Turks will walk in, and that the latter state of Egypt will be worse than the first? That England shall go on with the work she has begun is a logical necessity inhering in the case, and no more implying defiance of Europe or any arrogant self-assertion than her exclusive invasion of the country. An irresponsible foreign press may talk grandly about what we shall and shall not be permitted to do, but for serious politicians the whole question must continue to be governed by the same considerations that have hitherto kept Europe aloof.

(United Service Gazette.)

IT is reported that orders have been given to strengthen Aden and forts on the coast of Perim. So far so good; but for our own purposes we must have Port Said as well under British control, and with this arrangement we cannot allow any diplomatic interference. But the question arises, Would our permanent occupation of both ends of the Canal—say Suez and Port Said—insure its safety as a highway? On this subject we quote from a speech delivered in 1878 by Sir Garnet Wolseley at the Royal United Service Institution. On the occasion of the reading of a paper by Mr. Donald Currie on wartime Warfare. General Wolseley said:—"Mr. Currie referred to the fact of the easy destruction of the Canal. I am sure there are many here who have unquestionably thought of that fact; indeed, it is quite evident to any one who knows the Canal at all that it would be a very simple matter. I believe it could be effected by means of a [illegible] loaded in certain position in the Canal would completely destroy it for months, and perhaps for a year; or by merely using heavy merchant vessels and scuttling them it might be done." In the face of the [illegible] expressed by such an eminent authority as [illegible] military possession of the termini of the Canal [illegible] would in no way insure the safety of the Canal itself [illegible] entirely. It is evident therefore that [illegible] must acquire the power of patrolling the Canal from [illegible] with gunboats, and would have to [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] Canal, which for which we [illegible] shall be [illegible]

(Standard.)

England is far too magnanimous [illegible] Egypt to pay for the expense of the [illegible] with which we have rescued her [illegible] bondholder. And perhaps the [illegible] for the restoration of Tewfik. [illegible] have nothing in return? At least they ought to be guaranteed against having to pay over again the second restoration. How is that guarantee to be provided? That is the question. The restoration of the *status quo* must not include the renewal of the unsatisfactory arrangements which have proved so costly. Victory in the field will have been vain, if experience does not make itself heard at the Council Board.

THE [illegible]

The *Republique Française* insists that "England's interests in Egypt are [illegible] than those of France, and continue to exist in the same proportion. England's campaign was directed against the rebels, and not against France. We thoroughly admit England's disinterestedness, and the adoption of measures which will relieve her from the chronic obligation of drawing the sword for the pacification of Egypt, and we are ready to consider these measures conjointly with her; but we could not acknowledge any other rights than those which she formerly enjoyed in concert with France. As for touching the institutions which rendered Egypt so prosperous, such an attempt could only be regarded as a roundabout way of obtaining what could not be openly seized. We need hardly add that these remarks are not addressed to the English statesmen, who do not require such advice. They are aware that if France cannot dispense with England's support on the banks of the Nile, England could not spend with hers without exposing herself to serious disappointments at no distant date."

The *Soir* takes a very reasonable view of the situation. "Certainly we desire at least as much as the *Republique Française*, that nothing may be changed in the conditions under which the influence of the two Western Powers was exercised on an absolute footing of equality in the Valley of the Nile; but we think that England would be showing more than a human difference to her political interests, if, after the victory which she has just gained, she were to withdraw from Egypt with absolutely clear hands, and without appropriating anything to which others also pretend to have a right."

The *Temps* says:—The menacing Power in the settlement of the Egyptian Question will not be Germany, but Russia, who is hoping for certain violations of international rights in order to proclaim herself authorised to seek compensation on the Black Sea. She scarcely takes the trouble to conceal her preparations. She awaits only an opportunity—a pretext; but England will not furnish her with it. By so doing England would reopen the whole Eastern Question, and this time bring about the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire.

M. Gabriel Charmes, writing in the *Journal des Debats*, laments that England deserves to enjoy more influence and authority than France. "The Egyptians no longer trust or fear us. For many years to come they will only believe in and obey England." He suggests, by way of compromise, that to England should be confided the task of organising a gendarmerie in the room of the disbanded army. "Who," he asks, "would prevent England from doing this, from placing an English general at the head of the new force, and English officers in each of its companies? Neither Europe nor France would have a right to complain. The Khedive is master of his army, which he has often placed under the orders of European instructors, and a simple decree would suffice to put it into the hands of the English in a country where might is everything. This simple measure would give England enormous prestige and raise her far above her rivals; in short, she did not go to Egypt to stamp out a revolution but to suppress a rebellion of soldiery, and consequently, therefore, has the right to possess herself of the government of the country, but she is unquestionably entitled to modify its military institutions and to assume their direction."

The Gambettist *Paris* dwells on the great service rendered to France by the English campaign. It says:—"Our immediate interests have been protected by the arm of England. It remains now for our representatives to protect our future interests in participating according to a settled plan in the final regulation of the Egyptian Question. We doubt that France will again, after her voluntary effacement, find that preponderating and privileged situation claimed by M. de Freycinet for her last April and May; but our colony, which has so suffered through our suspended commerce, our traditional work, interrupted by the whim of a soldier without ideas and without support among the people, alike deserve that an attempt should be made to restore in Egypt the protection of our countrymen and of our influence."

The *Liberté* says it would be to court delusion to suppose that England can be contented with the simple restoration of the *status quo ante* in Egypt. Her military successes have acquired a preponderance against which it would be puerile to protest and useless to conspire. A more direct action in the government of the country which she has rescued from tyranny and anarchy she must be expected to claim. But the *Liberte* is confident that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville will act equitably towards France.

THE BEDOUIN QUESTION.

THE Egyptian Question being now practically settled in its military aspect, there emerges a complication which may give us a good deal of trouble before it passes into the region of difficulties overcome. With immense audacity, the Bedouins, to a number of some thousands, have established themselves in the rebel entrenchments at Kafr-[illegible]. Previously to doing so, they had completed [illegible]rmament—a Bedouin is, even under ordinary [illegible]ances, very fully armed—by appropriating whatever Remington rifles they could lay hands on. That these cowardly bandits would stand a siege is, of course, out of the question, but they may conceive the possibility of extorting backsheesh from the Khedive by making a pretence of resolute resistance. Nothing could be better than that the whole of the predacious hands who are now prowling about Egypt in quest of loot should place themselves in a position where they might be surrounded. When rats are once trapped it is an easy matter enough to deprive them of their powers for mischief. There, however, lies the real difficulty; these Bedouin rats are both fleet and cunning, and by no means likely to put themselves within reach of the British bulldog. Like the Kurds, they consider life not worth living unless sweetened by loot. This is a part of their religion; to steal always, with due regard to the safety of their skins. For fighting they have no fancy, unless the adversity is unarmed, when the Bedouin becomes a perfect Roostum in valour, and cuts, carves, and carbonadoes with infinite zest. In fine, they are pests, who might be improved off the face of the world with every advantage to the rest of its inhabitants. But how the process is to be effected is a puzzle. Until the objectionable Effendi is hunted back into his conzenial deserts the lives and property of the unfortunate fellaheen will not be safe for a moment. This, then, is the next task for Sir Garnet Wolseley to accomplish, and we should not be surprised if it took a longer time than the suppression of Arabi.—*Globe.*

THE DUKE ON ARGYLL ON THE WAR.

THE following letter has been received by a gentleman in Manchester from the Duke of Argyll:—"Inverary, September 19, 1882.—Sir,—I have no difficulty in answering the question which you put to me in your letter of the 16th. As regards the foreign policy of her Majesty's present Government, I see no reason whatever to abate the confidence which was placed in it by those who supported it when it was formed. It was not formed upon the principle of 'peace at any price.' If it had been so formed its composition would have been very different. I see no reason, no occasion for war. War has in this country whose members have had a greater dislike of war or a greater love of peace. Every war must be judged on its own merits, and not on any abstract principle apart from the circumstances of the case. But if there be any abstract principle applicable to such questions, I am afraid it is a principle which affirm, not the unlawfulness, but, alas! the too frequent necessity of war. War has often been, and it will often be, by far the least of two evils. The sword has often represented, and will often represent again, the cause of liberty, of civilization, of order, and of 'lasting peace.' As far as my knowledge goes, I regard the war in Egypt as a case in point."—Your obedient servant, ARGYLL.

THE ENGLISH ARMY IN EGYPT.

THE *World* has the following notes:—

A sight for the gods is Sir Henry Havelock-Allan driving tandem with a camel and a pony in front of the Ismailia hotel. But then Sir Henry is *always* a sight for the gods, whether he be instructing the Admiral in navigation, the Commander-in-Chief in the art of war, or the hotel cook in the matter of potatoes. His preparations for the front are something prodigious; and when thoroughly caparisoned, with his Middle Ages helmet, and his innumerable appendages, and "first-class dodges, my dear boy," he is worthy of a museum. It goes without saying that he is a favourite everywhere, many a youngster at the front having to thank him for a kindly act; and he received a regular ovation from the Highlanders he used to command when he went on board the France to welcome them on arrival. It is not, however, generally credited that Sir Henry silenced one of the enemy's guns in the action at Kassassin with his rifle-fire, at 2,500 yards. Two camels and a Syrian ass, three horse and five men, form the gallant general's *cortege*, 'for the front.' Whenever he leaves the Hotel Paris, at Ismailia, the silence of Middle Ages splendour overwhelms all the lookers-on. His martial step no longer resounds along the cemented way, his martial voice is no longer heard in directing his retainers, soothing the *maitresse d'hotel*, or superintending his personal laundry.

Their friends at home should see the officers of the Grenadiers washing their clothes, hanging them out in the sun, and sitting in the shade themselves waiting for them to dry! Lord Algernon Lennox is perhaps the best at smaller articles, but Colonel Ewart has the better of him in 'finishing' larger pieces. Colonel Smith has developed an unexpected talent in the preparation of vegetables for the mess, and it is impossible to take exception to Lord Henry Russell's fire-lighting.

Stuck down in a ruined house, without kit and without rations, to make the best of it, the Guards certainly did it. Why fragments of biscuit and sardines of very questionable water do not at any time form an exhilarating repast; but, after a long march under the pitiless Egyptian, sun, they were calculated to depress. The Guards, however, were at the best of spirits, both officers and men; and the thought that they were already well to the front made amends for all deficiencies of commissariat and transport.

Those who think that Pall Mall dandies cannot rough it like soldiers are thoroughly mistaken. I have had experience of many regiments in my time, and I say sincerely, I never saw such cheery uncomplaining alacrity under very disagreeable circumstances before. And they do not spare the cumstances before. have had something more than their share of fatigue duty; but they go out under the noonday sun to unload wagons or dig away a canal dam as briskly as if they were going to furnish a guard at Windsor. The rest of the army have already taken note of their soldierly conduct, and are proud of the Grenadiers.

Their experiences of Egypt have been many and curious. Thus, on board the Batavia, when that amiable old Cunarder got stuck in the Canal, which she did about once an hour all through, her Majesty's Grenadiers had to run backwards and forwards across the poop for about half an hour to send the ship ever rolling. If their friends in the Parks could only have seen them trotting, at the words of command, starboard to port and port again to starboard, they would have wondered exceedingly. But on the whole it is well, perhaps, that those same friends did not see our Guards at works deepening the canal at Mahuta. Their baggage not being up, and having only one shirt apiece, they left their clothes on the bank when they went into the water. But they kept their helmets on.

Mentioning the Batavia reminds me to say that Government, in its anxiety to be strictly impartial in its contracts for the conveyance of soldiers, and to give the steamship companies a chance all round, has suffered for its generosity. The Indian troops speak bitterly of the horse accommodation they had, and the condition in which their animals landed. The Batavia herself, transformed for the nonce into a troopship, was not all that might have been desired; but, as the Guards said, if they had not the best ship they had about the best skipper. And everybody knows that Captain Talbot was a partner in certain other transport captains in the way he made things go smoothly. The other transport captains, though, it must be remembered, had not all got such well-disciplined regiments to carry.

It is the fahion at head-quarters to have blistered noses. Sir Garnet is well in the fashion.

In Afghanistan, with everybody in khakee, and disguised with a couple of months' hair on the face, it was hard enough to tell one man from another. But in Egypt, what with bristly chins, goggles, and veils, you can only guess at individuals by their horses. There is no mistaking the Duke of Connaught, though, for he wears buff gauntlets.

It was worth having the alarm in camp on the 28th, if only to see H. R. H. at his post at the head of the brigade of Guards. Had the enemy been really coming on in the direction for which the camp had prepared itself, the Prince would have been the first man sighted by the Egyptian. But they did not come on, thanks to the Life Guards.

That the Life Guards should be able to mince up Pharaoh's chickens appears to have fired some young 'special' at the front with considerable enthusiasm, and made them send off telegrams to England about a 'victory.' But there is no victory known of in camp. That the affair should have come on at all was deplorable; that we got out of it so well, just like Sir Garnet's luck. Lord Chelmsford would have contrived a disaster out of it. We were attacked by surprise, and surprised at being let off.

A STATEMENT has been prepared at the War Office showing the actual strength of the British Force engaged in Egypt. From this it appears that the Head-quarters Staff and Regimental Staff, Royal Artillery, numbered 36 officers, one warrant officer, 81 men, 65 horses. The Cavalry embarked to the number of 142 officers, three warrant officers, 2,252 men, and 2,047 horses. The Royal Artillery, including the Ammunition Reserve Column, consisted of 79 officers, 1,802 men, and 1,406 horses. The Infantry were made up of 261 officers, 5,267 warrant officers, 7,799 men, and 546 horses for the Staff and transport. The rest are included under the head of Royal Engineers, Commissariat and Transport, Ordnance Store, Garrison Artillery, Military Police, and various; and in number 163 officers, 50 warrant officers, 3,638 men, and 1,423 horses. These troops, who do not include the drafts and depots sent to the Mediterranean in connection with the Army Corps, number in aggregate strength of 761 officers, 63 warrant officers, 15,572 men, or a grand total of 16,426 of all ranks, and 5,487 horses. The Staff occupied exclusively one ship, the Cavalry required eight ships; the Artillery nine, and one other for the garrison batteries; the Infantry filled 10 ships, and the "various" corps 16 ships. All these sailed between the 27th of July and the 19th of August, and they all arrived without accident at Alexandria, Cyprus, or Port Said by the 5th of September. A similar statement has been prepared by the Indian Government, setting forth a detail of 199 officers, 127 warrant officers, and 1,740 British rank and file, and 5,407 non-commissioned officers and men of native Indians, with 6,613 followers; 1,793 horses, 4,351 mules, and 736 ponies; or a total (omitting the followers) of 7,963 fighting men from India. Of these, 6,880 quarter-masters were conveyed to Egypt in 52 steam transports, embarking between the 21st of July and the 4th of September. Their arrivals at Suez date from August 8th, but their arrivals are not all yet recorded. The Army actually employed in Egypt, and not counting the reserves at Malta and Gibraltar, nor the drafts and reinforcements on the way, therefore reached an aggregate total of 23,979 soldiers and 12,367 animals.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is perfection for restoring grey, white, or faded hair to its youthful color, glossy and beauty. It renews its life, strength, and growth. Dandruff quickly removed. A matchless Hair Dressing. Its perfume rich and rare. More Economical, remarkable certainty of prompt action—in fact, every good quality is guaranteed for Mrs. S. A Allen's World's Hair Restorer.

BRIDAL BOUQUET BLOOM.—A lovely liquid for beautifying the Complexion. Ever young. One trial of it will convince any lady of its great superiority over any other liquid or face powder. In a moment of time it imparts to the face, neck, arms and hands a delicate softness and marble purity, with the tint and fragrance of the lily and the rose. It removes Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, and all roughness of the skin. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depôts: London, Paris, New York.

FLORAL BELL LIQUID DENTIFRICE.—Superiority and excellence over all. Unequalled for cleansing, preserving and beautifying the teeth and Gums. It removes Tartar, hardens the Enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the Breath, under all circumstances, a most delightful fragrance. A few drops on the brush night and morning is all sufficient. Use only Floral Bell Liquid Dentifrice. Sold by chemists and perfumers. Manufactories: London, Paris, New York.

LIFE GROWTH, AND BEAUTY FOR THE HAIR. MELROSE FAVORITE HAIR RESTORER.—Never fails to restore gray white or faded hair to its natural youthful colour. Supplies everything to keep and restore a beautiful head of hair. Nature's Lovely Crown Melrose is not a dye. Use Melrose if your hair is falling out and to remove Dandruff. Use Melrose to give luxuriant growth and to prevent baldness. Sold in two sizes, by Chemists and perfumers, Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer Bridal Boquet Bloom. Floral Bell Dentifrice and Melrose Hair Restorer are sold by Treacher and Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST A DIRECTOR.

AT the Clerkenwell Police-court on Sept. 29 Captain Herbert Kerr, late of the 17th Regiment of Foot, of 22, Bushey-place, Clarendon-road, Hampstead, appeared before Mr. Hosack to answer the sworn information and complaint of Lieutenant Arthur Henry Loringe, R. N., for having, on the 20th April last, obtained from him by fraudulent pretences the sum of 2070*l.*, with intent to defraud.

The fraud is alleged to have been committed by the Defendant as managing director of the Photographic Artists' Co-operative Supply Association. At the first hearing of the case one witness only was examined, he proving the registration of the Society under the provisition of the Act. Mr. Besley, barrister, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Grain, barrister for the defence.

The Prosecutor said he lived at 14, Montague-street, Portman-square. He answered an advertisement which appeared in the newspapers, and in reply received a letter from the Defendant dated from the Junior United Service Club, of which the Complainant is also a member. He made an appointment with the Defendant and met him at the Club on the 23rd February. At that interview the Defendant stated that he had organised a Company for manufacturing and trading in photographic materials, all the trading to be for cash. He held most of the shares himself, and the Directors were his personal friends, and allowed him to do as he wished. The working of the Company for the first two years—viz, 1879 and 1880, had shown a considerable loss, but for the year 1881 there would probably be a small profit. He further said that he required 3000*l.* to pay off the debts, independent of the Company, and that he required 3000*l.* more to strengthen and consolidate the Company. He also wanted to sell some of his shares. He was he said managing director, at a salary of 600*l.* a year, and suggested that the Complainant should hold the position of joint manager at a salary of 400*l.* a year. Complainant went a day or two afterwards to 43 Charter-house-square, the address of the Company, where he saw the Defendant, who in answer to questions, said the turnover of the Company's 1881 was 20,000*l.*, and that the margin of profits on sales had been 10 per cent. That profit was too low, and the prices were to be raised so as to show a profit of 20 per cent. Defendant could not, he said, state what were the actual profits during the year, as the accountants were then at work upon the accounts, but when he was there at work upon the accounts, but the balance sheet would be ready in about ten days. He had two or three more interviews with the Defendant before parting with any money, and was shown a balance sheet in which the debts were estimated at 1200*l.* and the credit on the deposit account 150*l.* The Defendant also pointed to an item of 200*l.* odd which he said was due to himself from the Company, which he said had not been extended against the Complainant's wishes. On one occasion he went with the Defendant to see Mr. Cavell, the Defendant's solicitor, who, the Defendant said, would be able to put the proposal more clearly. He also said that Captain Kerr had brought the business up to such a pitch that the yearly return then exceeded 20,000*l.* that the Captain was in want of 2000*l.* to pay private debts, and was willing to sell Complainant shares to that amount on condition that Complainant would invest further sums in the Company. The Captain offered that Complainant should be appointed managing director with himself, but he could guarantee the correctness of the figures which had been placed before Complainant. On the 27th March Complainant drew a cheque for 50*l.* in favour of the Captain, and on the 28th March he drew a cheque for 1500*l.* in favour of Captain Kerr, and also 700*l.* which he handed to the cashier. The 1500*l.* was given to the Defendant in payment for shares which were to be allotted to him. On the 18th April he drew a cheque for 60*l.* in favour of the Company, and handed it to the cashier. On the 21st April he drew a cheque for 570*l.* in favour of the Defendant, and sent it to Messrs. Cox and Co., the Defendant's agents. This was the last payment he made. The resolution appointing him assistant manager was confirmed on the 12th April. On examining the books of the Company when assistant manager he found that the figures which were placed before him, and by which he was induced to part with his money to the Defendant, were very incorrect.

Mr. Hosack said he should have to remand the case at this point. As far as he understood it, the case for the Complainant was that if he had known the real state of the accounts between the Defendant and the Company he should not have parted with his money.

Mr. Grain said he was anxious that the case should be taken at the earliest possible opportunity, as the case would collapse as soon as he had asked the prosecutor one question, the fact was that the Prosecutor did not know or did not remember what was the effect of the affidavit which he had sworn in the Court of Chancery.

The case was adjourned.

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette, Sept. 22.)

ADMIRALTY, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Ca Lt. O. R. W. Wood has been placed on the
Ret List, unfit for further general service.
Ca H. J. L. Norcock to be Major, vice Gray.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL.

22nd September.

To be Aide-de-Camp to the Lieut. Genl. and
Sta Governor of Ireland:—Major A. E. Turner,
Gen R.A.

To be Aides-de-Camp to the Lieut. Genl.
To be Governor of Ireland. Major H. L'E.
and Gen Lan. Capt. W. H. McLaren, 1st Drag.
Maine, 10th Hussars, the Royal Fusiliers (City of
and Lieut. G.
London Regiment.

Transport Staff, Comsry-Genl
Commissariat a Suprury to the Estabt. under
F. Watt, C. B. cle of the Royal Warrant.
the provisions of Art. J. Long to be Comry-Genl,
Deputy Comry-Ge
vice F. E. Watt, C. B.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt. J. Meyrick to have the
Inspecting Verty-Surg Surg. whilst employed
local rank of Principal Ve
in Egypt.

of the First Class to
The following Vetry.-Surgeons Vetry.-Surgs.
have the local rank of Inspe Burgs., and F.
whilst employed in Egypt.
Walker.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette.)

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. W. C. Turner, Dist. and Sess. Judge, 2*d* grade, to be Mr. J. Sladen, Magis. and Collr., 1st Grade, Dist. and Sess. Judge, 2nd Grade.

Mr. G. S. D. Dale, Jt. Magis., 1st Grade, to Magis. and Collr., 1st Grade.

Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 1st Grade, to be Jt. Magis., 1st Grade, but to continue to officiate as Magis. and Collr.

With effect from 3rd Oct. 1882, and consequence on the retirement of Mr. H. G. Keene, C. S.:—

Mr. J. C. Leupolt, Offg. Dist. and Sess. Judge, 3rd Grade, to be confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. H. F. Evans, C. S., to be Jt. Magis., 1st Grade but to continue to be a special Judge within the limits of the Jhansi Dist.

Mr. E. White, C. S. Jt. Magis., 2nd Grade, to be Jt. Magis., 1st Grade, sub-pro tem, vice Mr. Evans.

Mr. E. S. Bullock, Jt. Magis., 2nd Grade, sub-pro tem. to be confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. V. A Smith, Asst. Magis. and Collr. (on furlough,) to be joint Magis., 2nd Grade, sub-pro tem, vice Mr. E. White.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, October 10.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. W. Barlow, Collr. and Dist. Mag. Nilgiris, privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days from 15th Nov.

Mr. J. C. Hannyngton, Resident in Trevancore and Cochin, privilege leave for two months, from 1st Nov.

Mr. L. R. Burrows, Act. Dist, Judge, Nellore, privilege leave for one month and nine days, from 26th Sept.

Mr. A. J. B. Atkinson to act as Collr. and Mag. of the Nilgiri Dist. during the absence of Mr. Barlow on leave.

Surg-Major C. Sibthorpe, F. K. Q.C.P., Resident Surg. General Hospital, and Professor of Pathology, to officiate as Fort Surg, Fort St. George, with Port and Marine duties, Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College, and Medical Inspr. of Seamen, during the employment of Surg.-Major J. Keess, M.D., on other duty.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. F. Dumergue to act as Resident of Travancore and Cochin during the absence of Mr. J. C. Hannyngton on leave, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the P. W. Dt. in supersession of those ordered in Public Works Department Notification, dated 9th May:—

Major H. L. Meed, R.E., from Supdg. Engr., 3rd Class, to Supdg. Engr., 2nd Class, 1st March Temporary Rank.

Mr. R. W. Norris, from Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade, to Exec. Engr., 2nd Grade, 1st Jan., Permanent.

Capt. A. R. F. Dorward, R.E., from Exe. Engr., 4th Grade to Exe. Engr., 3rd Grade, from date of assuming charge of duties on return from furloughs, sub-pro tem.

Mr. C. J. Ussher from Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade to Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, 1st Jan. Permanent.

Mr. G. E. Manson, from Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, to Exec. Engr. 1st Jan. Permanent.

Mr. Jopp, from Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, to Asst. Engr. 1st Jan. Permanent.

Mr. B. H. Young, from Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, to Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, 1st Jan. Permanent.

Mr. H. H. O'Connell, from Asst., Engr. 2nd Grade, to Asst. Engr. 1st Jan. sub-pro tem.

Mr. W. C. deMorgan, from Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade to Asst. Engr

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, Oct. 7, 1882.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes .. Rs. 99 2 *a* 99 4
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) .. .. 100 8 *a* ..
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) .. .. 106 0 *a* 106 2
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893 New Loan) .. 106 0 *a* 106 2
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon) .. Nominal.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS

4 Per Cent. Eastern Bengal Railway per £20 Rs. 300 *a* ..
East Indian Railway .. .. per £1 Nominal.
Annuity Class A. .. .. per £1 .....
Annuity Class B. .. .. per £1 .....
Deferred Annuity .. .. per £100 .....
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilcund Railway .. ..per £10 Rs. 148 *a* 150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway ..per £20 ,, 280 *a* ..

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) .. Rs. 100 12 *a* 101 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1884 [1884] .. .. Rs. 103 0 *a* ..
6 Per Cent. of 1885 [1885] .. .. ,, 104 12 *a* ..
6 Per Cent. of 1886 [1886] .. .. ,, 106 6 *a* ..
6 Per Cent. of 1887 [1887] .. .. ,, 107 14 *a* ..
6 Per Cent. of 1870 [1889] .. .. ,, 110 0 *a* ..
6 Per Cent. of 1872 [1892] .. .. ,, 111 0 *a* ..
*5 Per Cent. of 1878 [1902] .. .. ,, 111 0 *a* ..
4½ Per Cent. of 1882 [1902] .. .. ,, 102 0 *a* ..

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½ Per Cent. of 1881.. .. Rs. 107 0 *a* 107 8

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

7 Per Cent. 1878 [1882] Bengal Mills .. 99 *a* 100
8 Per Cent. 1876 [1882] Bowreah Cotton .. 100 *a* 101
8 Per Cent. 1882 [1892] Canal Press .. 105 *a* ..
7 Per Cent. 1880 [1883] Carew & Co. .. 102 *a* 103
5 Pe. Cent. 1881 [1891] Darj. H. Ry. &. .. 102 *a* ..
5 Per Cent. 1881 [1896] do. do. .. 103 *a* ..
8 Per Cent. 1878 [1885] Dunbar Cotton .. 105 *a* ..
8 Per Cent. 1878 [1883] Eastern Cachar Tea 101 *a* 105
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Fort Gloster Jute .. 104 *a* ..
8 Per Cent. 1876 [1883] Howrah Jute .. 103 *a* ..
6 Per Cent. 1881 [1896] do. do. .. 103 *a* ..
7 Per Cent. 1881 [1884] India General .. 107 *a* ..
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1889] KurseongDarj.Tea. 100 *a* ..
8 Per Cent. 1881 —— Kornafuli Assn. .. 103 *a* ..
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Oriental Jute (increased to 9 per cent.) .. .. 106 *a* ..
9 Per Cent. 1881 [1884] Panbaree and Koorkoora .. .. 101 *a* 102
10 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Rungloo Rungliot Tea .. .. 103 *a* 104
9 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Ranecgunge Coal .. 105 *a* 106
10 Per Cent. 1881 [1888] Sapakati Tea .. 103 *a* ..
8 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Sing. & Murmah .. 103 *a* 104
4 Per Cent. 1879 [1888] Teesta Valley Tea .. 107 *a* ..

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight ..1 8 7-32 *a* ..
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..1 8 3-32 *a* ..
Do. at 3 months' sight ..1 8 1-32 *a* ..
Do. on *demand*.. ..1 7 27-32 *a* ..
Credit Bills [1st chas] at 6 months' sight.1 8 ¼ *a* ..
Document Bills [1st class] for acceptance, 6 months' sight .. ..1 8 ⅛ *a* ..
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight.1 8 7-16 *a* ..
Secretary of State's drafts, last drawings on 20th Sept. 1882—Average rate..1 7½ *a* ..

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

28th September, 1882.

Rate of Interest for on demand loans ..... 4 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Stocks.	Paid	½ year's Divnd.	Quotations.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld. ..	410	3 p.ct.	123 *a*	..
Agra Savings' Bank ..	100	6 do.	125 *a*	..
Allahabad Bank, Ld. ..	100	7½ do.	172 *a*	..
Alliance Bank of Simla ..	100	4 do.	138 *a*	140 ..
Bank of Bengal ..	500	5 do.	885 *a*	..
Bank of Upper India, Ld. ..	100	5 do.	128 *a*	..
Delhi and London Bank ..	£25	2½ do.	230 *a*	X
Himalaya Bank, Ld. ..	100	5 do.	120 *a*	125 ..
Mussoorie Bank, Ld. ..	100	4 do.	104 *a*	..
National Bank of India ..	£124	3½ do.	98 *a*	..
Rohilkund Kumaon ..	100	4 do.	107 *a*	108 X
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	4 do.	507 *a*	510 ..
Unconv. S. Bank [Agra] ..	100	4 do.	92 *a*	..

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agricult. Phosphates ..	80	nil	19 *a*	20 ..
Aijpore Coal ..	20	....	16 *a*	..
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld. ..	100	nil	46 *a*	..
Bally Paper Mills Co. ..	£10	½10 p. ct.	169 *a*	..
Barnagore Jute Factory ..	£10	5 p. ct.	103 *a*	106 ..
Bengal Coal Co., Ld. ..	1,000	5 p. ct.	1,1-0 *a*	1,500 X
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ..	100	15 ad int.	140 *a*	..
Bengal Mills Co., Ld. ..	£100	4 p. ct.	1,550 *a*	..
Bengal Silk Co., Ld. ..	100	....	112 *a*	..
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	18Rp.sh.	403 *a*	..
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	nil	43 *a*	..
Budge-Budge J. Mills ..	80	11½ p. ct.	128 *a*	..
Burrakur Coal Co. ..	100	½60 p.ct.	99 *a*	100 ..
Calcutta Docking Co. ..	100	18Rp.sh.	282 *a*	X
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	½28 p. ct.	118 *a*	117 ..
Calcutta Tramways Co. ..	£10	3½ p. ct.	139 *a*	..
Camperdow P. Co. Ld. ..	100	..	107 *a*	108 ..
Canni Press Co. ..	5,000	..	6,0-0 *a*	..
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ..	100	6¼ p. ct.	116 *a*	X
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	12 ad-int.	120 *a*	..
Darj. Himalayan Ry. Co. ..	100	½ 7 p. ct.	113 *a*	115 ..
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. ..	100	....	109 *a*	..
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	2 p. ct.	63 *a*	66 ..
Equitable Coal Co., Ld. ..	250	3½ p. ct.	185 *a*	186 X
Fort Gloster Jute Manf. ..	100	2½ p. ct.	86 *a*	..
Goosery Cotton Mills ..	200	7 p. ct.	216 *a*	..
Do. (New issue) ..	200	..	240 *a*	..
Goosery Jute Mills. ..	100	12½ p.ct.	157 *a*	..
Do. (New issue) ..	10	2½ p.	25 prem	X
Gouripore Co., Ld. ..	100	6 p. ct.	104 *a*	..
Great Eastern Hotel ..	250	2½ p. ct.	165 *a*	..
Hooghly, &c. S. Co. Ld. ..	10	....	1-ar.	..
Howrah Docking Co. ..	500	5R p.sh.	109 *a*	X
Howrah Mills Co., Ld. ..	100	10 p. ct.	113 *a*	114 ..
India G. S. N. Co., Ld. ..	1,000	7 p. ct.	1,525 *a*	1,530 ..
Indian P. Cement Co. ..	100	nil	136 *a*	138 ..
Do. (New issue) ..	25	..	15 prem	..
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ..	50	½ 5 p. ct.	60 prem	..
Lanaing & Shipping Co. ..	100	4 p. ct.	66 *a*	67 ..
Muir Mills Co., Lotion ..	200	7 p. ct.	300 *a*	..
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ..	100	½12 p. ct.	155 *a*	160 ..
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ..	100	nil	82 *a*	83 ..
Nasnyth's Pat. Press ..	500	½ 4 p. ct.	470 *a*	..
New Beerbhoom Coal ..	100	....	91 *a*	..
Rajmahal Stone Co. ..	100	2 p. ct.	90 *a*	..
Ramkristopre Press ..	100	10ad-int.	100 *a*	101 ..
Ranegunga Coal Assn. ..	100	½ 5 p. ct.	71 *a*	..
Riverside Press Co. ..	90	10ad-int.	91 *a*	92 ..
R. Scott Thomson & Co. ..	500	2½ad-int.	265 *a*	..
Seebpore Jute Manfg. ..	100	4 p. ct.	82 *a*	83 ..
Strand Bank Press Co. ..	100	9 ad-int.	106 *a*	..
Tarore Sugar Works ..	100	..	101 *a*	..
Tirhoot Peper Mills ..	20	..	par.	..
T. F. Brown & Co., Ld. ..	100	..	102 *a*	103 ..
Union Jute Co., Ld. ..	75	5 p. ct.	110 *a*	..
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	13 p. ct.	111 *a*	..

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Yearly.			
Adulpore Terai [Darjg]. ..	100	nil	80 *a*	..
Amicable [Assam] ..	100	nil	80 *a*	..
Amucachie ..	100	10 p. ct.	100 *a*	..
Aruttipore [Cachar] ..	100	4 p. ct.	101 *a*	..
Assam Company ..	£20	25 p. ct.	624 *a*	660 ..
Bamaun [Darjeeling] ..	100	10 p. ct.	80 *a*	85 N
Baree [Kangra] ..	100	nil	90 *a*	..
Bengal [Cachar] ..	100	4 p. ct.]	60 *a*	..
Do. contributory ..	80	4 p. ct.	50 *a*	..
Bishnauth [Assam] ..	200	nil	240 *a*	..
Do. contributory ..	100	nil	121 *a*	125 ..
Borelli [Assam] ..	£10	10 p. ct.	166 *a*	165 ..
Burkhoiah [Cachar] ..	100	4½ p. ct.	66 *a*	67 ..
Central Cachar ..	200	6 p. ct.	116 *a*	..
Central Terai [Darjg] ..	100	5 p. ct.	60 *a*	..
Chandypore [Cachar] ..	500	5 p. ct.	500 *a*	..
Chenga [Darjeeling] ..	100	nil	par.	..
Cherra [Cachar] ..	£10	2 p.ct.	par.	..
Chota Nagpore ..	100	31 p.ct.	80 *a*	..
Cinnamoan ..	100	nil	....	..
Cosmaul [Assam] ..	100	nil	65 *a*	..
Coocheea [Cachar] ..	100	nil	70 *a*	..
Cutiecherra [Cachar] ..	100	nil	110 *a*	112 X
Darjeeling Tea & Cinchona. ..	100	10 p ct.	210 *a*	X
Dedur Kosi [Cachar] ..	100	nil	30 *a*	..
Deiung [Assam] ..	90	5 p.ct.	6 *a*	61 ..
Dehra Doon ..	£10	5 p.ct.	80 *a*	..
Dejoo [Assam] ..	£10	7 p.c.	110 *a*	X
Dessai & Parsut. [Assam] ..	100	5 p.ct.	101 *a*	..
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ..	£10	10½ p.ct.	130 *a*	..
Do. do. A ..	£10	8 p.ct.	156 *a*	..
Do. do. B ..	£10	11 p.ct.	1 8 *a*	..
Durrung [Assam] ..	100	8 p.ct.	61 *a*	62 ..
Eastern Cachar ..	100	5½ p. ct.	78 *a*	..
East India Assam & Cachar ..	100	nil	45 *a*	..
Endogram [Cachar] ..	£10	nil	130 *a*	..
Gielle [Darjeeling] ..	100	5 p. ct.	71 *a*	72 ..
Goomtee Tea ..	100	13 p. ct.	130 *a*	..
Gowhatty [Assam] ..	100	nil	50 *a*	..
Grob [Assam] ..	500	nil	250 *a*	..
Hotta [Kangra] ..	100	5 ad. int.	87 *a*	88 X
Hoolmaree [Assam] ..	100	7 p.ct.	110 *a*	112 ..
Hoolungorie [Assam] ..	100	9½ p.ct.	70 *a*	..
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ..	100	12½ p.ct.	par.	..
Hunwai [Assam] ..	£10	10 p. ct.	120 *a*	..
Indian Terai ..	500	5 ad. int.	590 *a*	600 ..
Jeanspore [Cachar] ..	250	6 p.ct.	253 *a*	..
Jettinga Val [C har] A ..	100	....	.....	..
Do. Do. Do. B. ..	100	....	.....	..
Jhorri Gnat [Cachar] ..	100	nil	43 *a*	..
Jokai [Assam] ..	100	10 p.ct.	111 *a*	112 ..
Kaimcherra [Cachar] ..	100	nil	70 *a*	..
Kangra Valley ..	100	½ p. ct	par.	..
Kaobong [Assam] A ..	100	....	1 prem.	..
Do. do. B ..	100	....	par.	..
Kornaffuli [Chittg] ..	100	nil	60 *a*	..
Kunchanpore [Cachar] ..	100	nil	35 *a*	..
Kurseong and Darjeeling ..	250	5 p.ct.	130 *a*	135 ..
Do. contributory ..	200	5 p.ct.	113 *a*	..
Kuttal [Cachar] ..	100	16 p.ct.	230 *a*	..
Lakatoora [Sylhet] ..	100	4 p. ct.	70 *a*	..
Lanod and Sunsai ..	£10	....	par.	..
Leesh River (W. Doors) ..	£10	nil	45 prem.	..
Longview [Darjg.] ..	100	10 p. ct.	90 *a*	..
Lodiah ..	100	17½ p.ct.	150 *a*	..
Lower Assam ..	£71	nil	40 *a*	41 ..
Luckimpore [Assam] ..	£10	nil	105 *a*	110 ..
Majagram [Cachar] ..	100	nil	63 *a*	..
Mim. [Darjeeling] ..	100	nil	85 *a*	86 ..
Monacherra [Cachar] ..	100	3 p.ct.	50 *a*	..
Do. contributory ..	80	3 p.ct.	40 *a*	..
Moran [Assam] ..	80	nil	30 disct.	..
Mothola [Assam ..	100	nil	80 *a*	..
Do. contributory ..	80	nil	70 *a*	..
Mungha [Darj.] ..	100	5 p.ct.	100 *a*	..
Mungledye Assam Tea ..	£10	nil	....	..
Muttuck [Assam] ..	200	nil	100 *a*	..
Do. contributory ..	125	nil	50 *a*	..
New Fallodih [Darjg] ..	100	5 p. ct.	90 *a*	..
New Gaik Ghat [Assam] ..	£10	nil	100 *a*	..
New Mutual [Cachar] ..	30	37 p.ct.	130 *a*	..
North Western Cachar ..	100	9 p.ct.	98 *a*	..
Nutwanpore [Cachar] ..	200	nil	120 *a*	..
Pank ree [Assam] ..	100	nil	37 *a*	38 ..
Phoenix [of Cachar] ..	85	9 p.ct.	74 *a*	75 ..
Punkabaree [Darjg] ..	100	10 p. ct.	95 *a*	96 ..
Puttarea [Sylhet] ..	100	nil	70 *a*	..
Rajabaree [Assam] ..	100	nil	55 *a*	60 ..
Ring Tong [Darjg.] ..	100	....	100 *a*	103 ..
Do. [2nd Issue] ..	100	....	par.	..
Rangamattee [Chittg.] ..	100	....	62 *a*	63 ..
Rungiee Rungiot ..	100	8 p. ct.	100 *a*	101 ..
Sagmootia [Assam.] ..	100	nil	nominal.	..
Sapakati Tea Co. ..	100	9 p.ct.	145 *a*	150 ..
Second Mutual Cachar ..	56	5 p ct	10 prem.	X
Singbuli & Murmah ..	100	10 p.ct.	83 *a*	85 ..
Singell [Darjeeling] ..	100	11 p.ct.	98 *a*	..
Soom [Darjeeling] ..	100	9 p.ct.	100 *a*	..
Springside [Darjg] ..	100	10 p.ct.	105 *a*	..
Sungoo River [Chittg] ..	100	nil	75 *a*	..
Teendarroa [Darjg] ..	100	7 p.ct.	93 *a*	..
Teesta Valley [Darjg] ..	100	5 ad. int.	111 *a*	115 ..
Ting Ling [Darjeeling] ..	80	12½ p.ct.	100 *a*	..
Tukvar [Darjeeling] ..	200	12 p.ct.	206 *a*	..
Upper Assam ..	£10	....	40 *a*	..
Washabarie (W. Doors) ..	100	17½p.ct.	150 *a*	..

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1881.
1—Total dividend on crop of 1881.
*—Total dividend on crop of 1880.
¶—Dividend for the year.
B.—Buyers. S.—Sellers. W.—Wanted.
X.—Exclusive of dividend. N.—Nominal.
R.—Rupees per share ad-int.
—*Englishman.*

RATES OF FREIGHT.

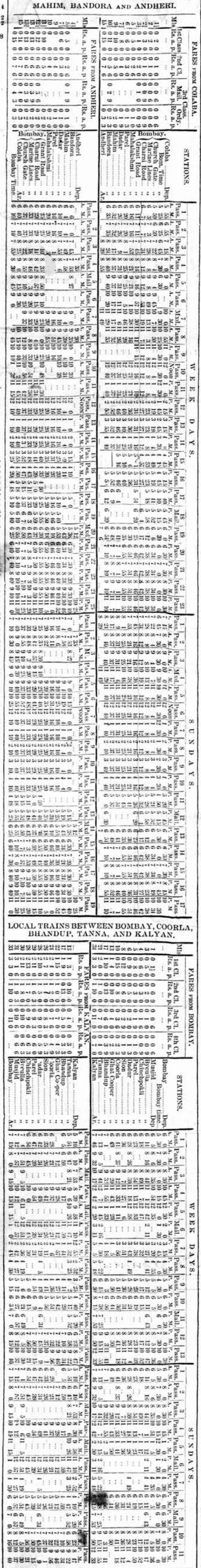
CORRECTED UP TO 5 P.M., Oct. 9, 1882.

Via Suez Canal.

	London.	Liverpool.
Saltpetre	.. 1 0 0	1 15 0 ..
Rice	.. 1 10 0	.. Nominal
Wheat	.. 1 12 6	2 0 0 ..
Linseed	.. 1 17 6	2 7 6 ..
Rapeseed	.. 2 3 0	.. Nominal
Poppyseed	.. Nominal	.. Nominal
Jute	.. 1 17 6	2 7 6 ..
Cotton	.. 2 0 0	.. Nominal
Hides, &c.	.. 2 5 0	.. Nominal
Tea	.. 2 5 0	.. Nominal
Indigo & Silk	.. Nominal	.. Nominal
Via the Cape.		
Saltpetre	.. 1 0 0	1 0 0
Rice	.. 1 7 6	1 7 6
Linseed	.. 2 3 9	2 2 6
Rapeseed	.. 2 7 6	.. Nominal
Poppyseed	.. 2 11 3	.. Nominal
Jute	.. 2 3 9	2 2 6
Cotton	.. 2 5 0	.. Nominal
Hides, Tea, &c.	.. 2 10 0	AMERICA.
	DUNDEE.	Saltpetre .. Nominal
Wdn. Ships	.. Nominal	M'mnt. & Linseed 88]
Iron Ships	.. 2 8 9	BOMBAY.
	MAURITIUS.	D. Wgt. } Rs. Nominal
Grain	.. 1 1 0	D. Frgt. }
Light Freight	.. 0 0 0	W. R. PATERSON, *Freight Broker.*

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEEN BOMBAY, MAHIM, BANDORA AND ANDHERI.



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Congou	0 12 0	0 11 0	

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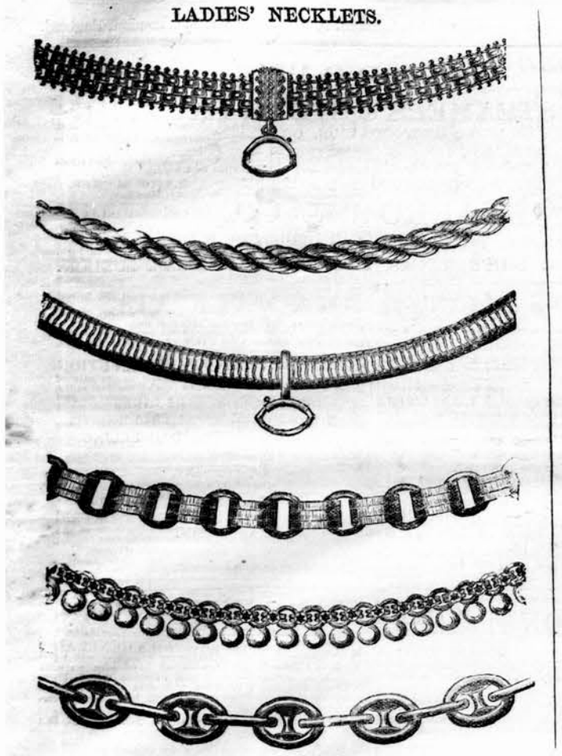

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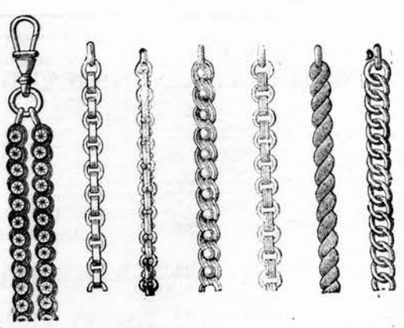

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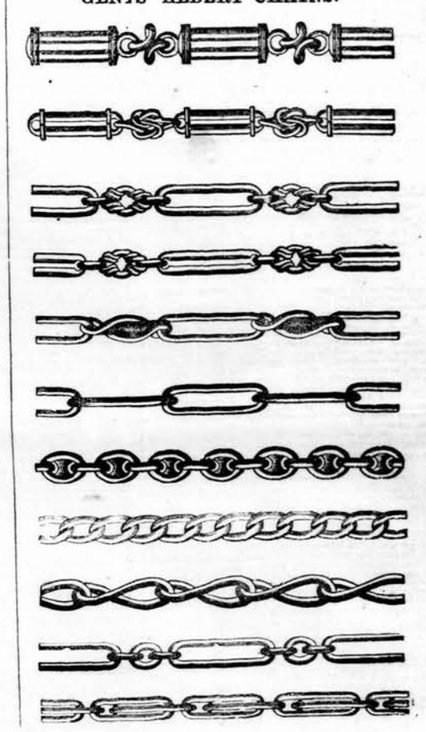

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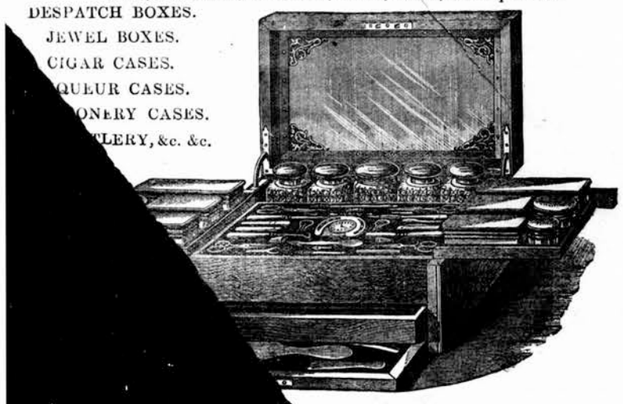

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The Whiskey distilled north of the Grampians is styled "Highland Whiskey," and that south of this hill boundary "Lowland Whiskey." Highland Whiskey is the produce of numerous "sma' stills," worked for the most part upon the old original system of distillation, a process by which a much smaller extract is produced from a given quantity of grain as compared with the system of distillation prosecuted throughout the Lowlands of Scotland. Highland Whiskey is obtained from fine barley, fully malted, and from clear, soft, delicious mountain water. The barley is kiln-dried by peat fuel, which is cut from the mossy peats of the mountains, the whole process of distillation being conducted on a system embodying all that is natural and inartificial. Hence the marked superiority in character, style, and flavour, of this highly appreciated beverage.

Lowland Malt is distilled on a much more extended scale. The system embraces all that science can give to produce quantity at the least possible cost. The grain used is usually of inferior quality to that used in Highland stills, and the process is one of hurry and forcing. The quality and value of Lowland Malt is, therefore, far short of Highland Whiskey; and the produce of such Lowland stills may be recognised by its rough, plain, general character, without the higher and delicate aroma of the Highland.

Patent Malt and Grain cannot be justly termed "Whiskey." These can be distilled from almost any unmalted grain and from other glutinous substances, and are distilled in large quantities for rectifying and mixing purposes. They fall short in value of the Lowland Malt.

From their much lower price, and from their greater nearness to the principal ports of shipment, Grain and Patent Malt, or blends of these and Lowland Malt, have hitherto, almost without exception, been exported to the colonies, &c.

Having, after our research and experiment, satisfied ourselves that Highland Malt Whiskey is the "original Scotch Whiskey," and the highest type of alcohol, we set ourselves to ascertain the condition under which it could be presented to the public in its best form; and we found that the connoisseurs of many years ago, recognising the exaggerated charactristics possessed by all the higher brands of real Mountain Dew, discovered that the judicious blending of the produce of various "sma' stills" secured a more perfect and palatable character to the spirits so treated, that one strongly exaggerated character being met by others of a like though opposite nature, and the result being complete harmony, softness, fullness, and delicacy of style. We also found that, after selecting a blend of those "sma' stills" Highland Whiskies, the next essential requirement was age. No artificial process of mellowing, or any system of double distillation, can give to the Whiskey the characteristics developed by time. This fact can be better understood when we explain that the produce of some distilleries mature in a shorter space of time than others, but all require several years to develop those delicate and beautiful ethers (or aroma) in which maturity consists.

The leading members of the Medical Profession are now unanimous in recommending High-Class Whiskey, naturally and thoroughly matured, as the most wholesome stimulant; and its value in this respect is daily becoming more widely understood, and its use increasing in a corresponding degree.

With these remarks, we have pleasure in announcing that we hold in bond, in London and Inverness, a very large stock of the produce of the most famed "sma' stills" in the Highlands of Scotland, blended and matured. These Whiskies are matured in sherry wood, and have a yellowish or straw-coloured tinge, and are guaranteed entirely free from fusel oil and other noxious impurities, the natural attendants of imperfectly produced spirits.

We have resolved to identify ourselves with genuine Highland Malt Whiskey only; to select, blend, and store the same under a system that will enable us to ship this article of the highest possible type, uniform in style, and thoroughly matured.

The "Carlton" Whiskey has a great reputation in the principal London Club Houses; it is of rare quality, age, and excellence.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey. This is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

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